

**REPORT OF THE BOARD  
OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 \* \* \* 1928**

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**WASHINGTON**



REPORT OF THE  
BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
OF THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA

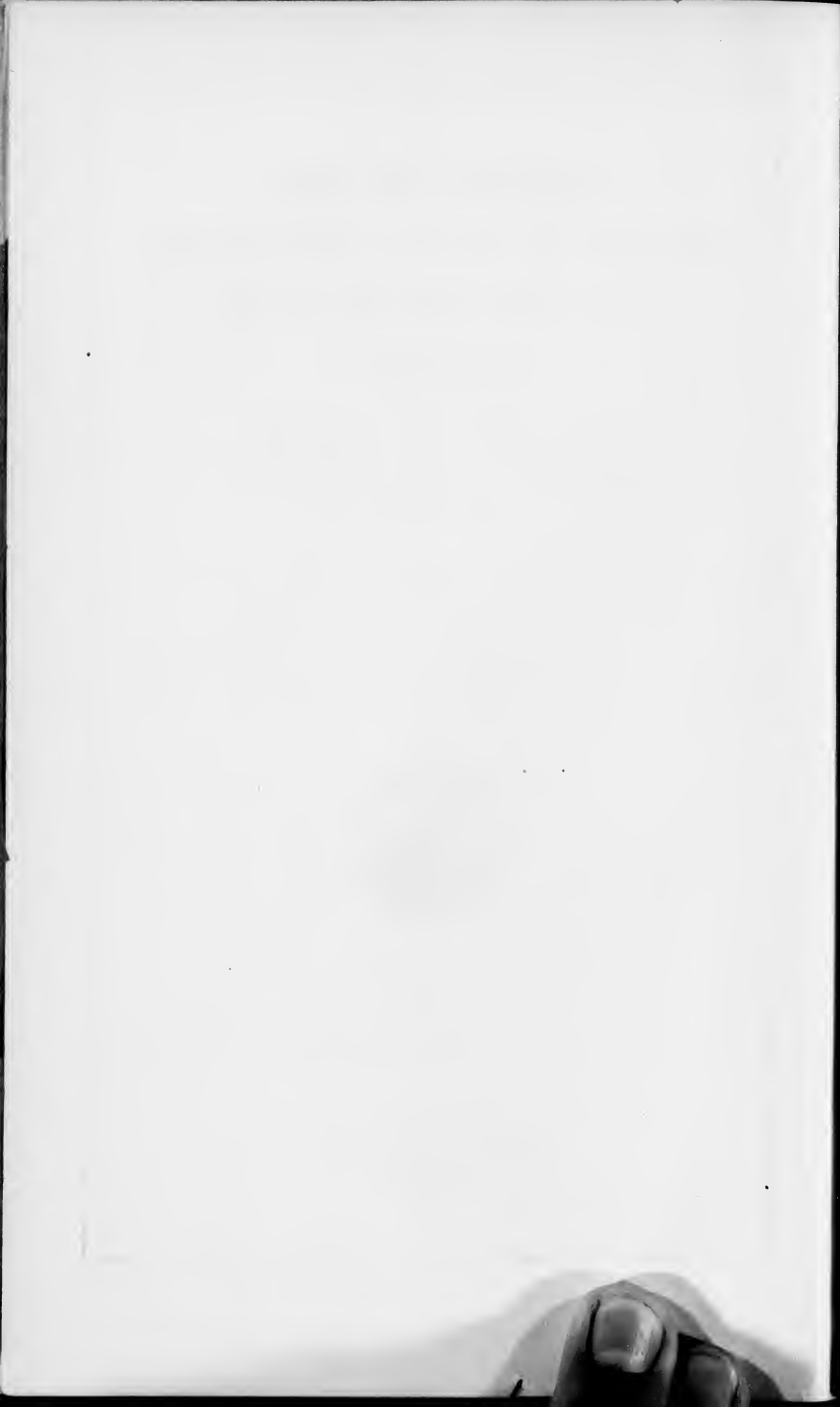
WITH REPORTS OF CHARITABLE  
AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
AND AGENCIES

1928



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON

1928





## MEMBERS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Term expires  
June 30—

John Joy Edson.....	1930
Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming.....	1930
W. W. Millan.....	1930
Frederick W. McReynolds.....	1932
M. M. Doyle.....	1932
Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.....	1932
George M. Kober, M. D.....	1934
Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.....	1934
H. J. Crosson, M. D.....	1934

### OFFICERS

JOHN JOY EDSON, *chairman*

W. W. MILLAN, *vice chairman*

MRS. CHARLES GOLDSMITH, *secretary*

GEORGE S. WILSON, *director of public welfare and executive officer of the board*

PAUL L. KIRBY, *assistant director of public welfare*

### STANDING COMMITTEES

*Child welfare.*—W. W. Millan, chairman; Frederick W. McReynolds, Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.

*Home care for dependent children.*—John Joy Edson, chairman; Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, W. W. Millan.

*Medical service.*—George M. Kober, chairman; Mrs. Hugh S. Cumming, Frederick W. McReynolds.

*Penal and correctional institutions.*—M. M. Doyle, chairman; George M. Kober, John Joy Edson.

*Feeble minded and insane.*—H. J. Crosson, chairman; M. M. Doyle, Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.

*Miscellaneous institutions.*—Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, chairman; H. J. Crosson, Mrs. Emmett J. Scott.

## INSTITUTIONS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.	District Training School, Annapolis Junction, Md.
District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.	Industrial Home School.
Washington Asylum and Jail.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.
National Training School for Girls.	Home for Aged and Infirm.
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.	Municipal Lodging House.
Tuberculosis Hospital.	Receiving Home for Children.

## INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH THE BOARD HAS CONTRACTUAL OR OTHER RELATIONS, MAKING THEM SUBJECT TO VISI- TATION

National Training School for Boys.	Washington Home for Incurables.
Freedmen's Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.	George Washington University Hos- pital.
Children's Hospital.	Temporary Home for Union Ex- Soldiers and Sailors.
Providence Hospital.	Florence Crittenton Home.
Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Southern Relief Society.
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Columbia Polytechnic Institute.
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	St. Elizabeths Hospital.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON BY THE BOARD

Acts as guardian for dependent and delinquent children committed by the juvenile court.

Provides home care for children under 16 years of age under the act to provide home care for dependent children, approved June 22, 1926.

Furnishes transportation to send to their places of residence nonresident indigent persons.

Returns to their places of residence nonresident insane persons.

Provides medical care through physicians to the poor for indigent sick persons not otherwise provided for.

Operates an ambulance service for the removal of indigent sick persons to hospitals, institutions, etc.

Public institutions	Location	Superintendent
District of Columbia Workhouse....	Occoquan, Va.....	M. M. Barnard, general superin- tendent; Julian A. Schoen, assist- ant; Minnie R. Herndon, matron.
District of Columbia Reformatory..	Lorton, Va.....	M. M. Barnard, general superin- tendent; A. C. Tawse, assistant.
Washington Asylum and Jail.....	Nineteenth and C Streets SE., Washington, D. C.	M. M. Barnard, general superin- tendent; W. L. Peak, assistant.
National Training School for Girls (colored).	Conduit Road and District line, Washington, D. C.	} Miss Lottie R. Richardson.
National Training School for Girls (white).	Muirkirk, Md.....	
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	Nineteenth and E Streets SE., Washington, D. C.	Dr. Edgar A. Bocock.
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW., Washington, D. C.	Dr. Joseph Winthrop Peabody.
District Training School.....	Annapolis Junction, Md.....	Dr. Kenneth B. Jones.
Industrial Home School.....	2575 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.	Earle W. Cassie.
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	Blue Plains, D. C.....	Wendell P. Tucker.
Receiving Home for Children.....	816 Potomac Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.	E. S. Arnold.
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	Blue Plains, D. C.....	Frank B. Haskell.
Municipal Lodging House.....	312 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.	L. V. Schermerhorn.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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## *To the Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Public Welfare transmits its second annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.

The organization of the board with list of its officers and the members of the several standing committees is set forth in the introductory pages of this report. The detailed work of the board is carried on through its six standing committees, the work of these committees being reviewed and acted upon by the board itself. The board held 19 meetings, regular or special, during the year.

The text of this report reviews briefly the more important events of the year to which the attention of the commissioners and Congress should be invited. A detailed account of the operations of the several institutions and agencies, under the direction of the board, is contained in the statistical reports transmitted herewith.

Substantial progress has been made during the year in the erection of additional buildings and other improvements at several of the institutions as briefly set forth hereafter in reviewing the work of the different institutions.

There has been some increase in the number of persons cared for, but it is not out of proportion to the growth of the city.

## COOPERATION OF BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

The Bureau of Efficiency of the Federal Government has continued its interest in the work of our institutions and has submitted a number of suggestions for development of the work, especially in connection with the penal institutions, to all of which the board has given careful consideration.

## CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

The work of the Division of Child Welfare which has the care of children committed to the guardianship of the board has been carried on under the immediate and continued supervision of a standing committee. The number of children committed during the year was 688, as compared with 582 during the preceding year. Of these commitments 604 were for a limited period, known as temporary commitments, and 84 were permanent—that is, during the period of minority. On June 30, 1928, the number of wards under the care of the board was 1,772, as compared with 1,718 the preceding year. Of this number 550 were temporary and 1,222 minority wards. Of the minority wards 375 were in free homes cared for without cost to the board except for supervision. It is seldom practicable to

provide for temporary wards in free homes, because such wards must be returned to the court at stated times and are not available for permanent placement. At the close of the year 1927, 106 feeble-minded children were under care of this division. All children of this class, under the care of the board, have now been committed to the new Training School for Feeble Minded.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

The vacancy in the position of chief of the Child Welfare Division has been filled by the appointment of Miss A. Patricia Morss. Miss Morss had been on the staff of the Board of Children's Guardians and the Board of Public Welfare for about 10 years. Her training and experience make her eminently qualified for the position of chief of the division.

#### SALE OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL PROPERTY

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1927, authorizes the sale of the property of the Industrial Home School for White Children, on Wisconsin Avenue, and the use of the funds thus obtained for the acquirement of a new site and the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The Board of Public Welfare has formally recommended to the commissioners that this property be sold and the funds used for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for a new school for these children. The National Capital Parking and Planning Commission has recommended to the commissioners that the property be not sold but be held for use as a public park and the commissioners have not yet taken action. In view of the fact that the buildings on the present site are antiquated and unsuitable for the purposes of the school, it would seem desirable that the commissioners take action under said act at an early date.

#### INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

The daily average number of boys at this school during the year was 109 as compared with 94 the preceding year. The increase is due to the fact that an additional cottage was opened providing accommodations for 24 boys. This school provides a most satisfactory training for dependent wayward colored boys and additional cottages should be provided, because it is still necessary for the board to maintain in private institutions a considerable number of boys who should be given the training that the school affords.

#### RECEIVING HOME FOR CHILDREN

In the current appropriation bill, approved May 21, 1928, Congress provided for the establishment of a receiving home for children under the direction of the Board of Public Welfare. The law prohibits the keeping of children under 17 years of age in any police station or the house of detention of the police department and provides that all such children arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to the guardianship of the board, or held as witnesses, or held tem-

porarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise, shall be kept in the receiving home provided for in the act, to be conducted by the Board of Public Welfare.

For the carrying out of this plan Congress appropriated \$25,000 for rent of building, employment of personnel, and other necessary expenses of maintenance. Immediately upon the passage of the act the commissioners set about securing a suitable building in which to establish the home. After a canvass the commissioners agreed with the owner to rent a building known as the Stanton Park Hospital, located at Sixth and Massachusetts Avenue NE., fronting Stanton Park. Immediately upon announcement of the decision of the commissioners, active opposition was manifested by residents of the neighborhood of the proposed location and application was made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction to prevent the commissioners and the Board of Public Welfare from locating the home in the place designated. Meantime, in view of the opposition manifested, the commissioners endeavored to find some other suitable building. After again canvassing the city the commissioners agreed with the owner to rent a new apartment house just being completed on Potomac Avenue SE., near the Navy Yard, and the owner promises that it will be available for occupancy on October 15.

Since the 1st of July, when the law forbidding the keeping of children in the house of detention became effective, the board has provided for as many of these children as possible in private families and institutions, but it has been necessary to keep some children in the house of detention because no other place where they could be safely kept was available. If the board is permitted to take possession of the proposed home it will promptly remove all remaining children from the house of detention as provided by law.

#### HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The work of the division of home care for dependent children has been carried on, as provided by law, under the immediate direction of a standing committee of the board. Last year was the second year of operation under this law. The number of families under care on June 30, 1928, was 124, as compared with 102 on June 30, 1927. The number of children in the 124 families was 434, as compared with 365 in 102 families on June 30, 1927. The average of total monthly allowances during the year was \$7,478.05, the average per family \$60.30, and the average per child \$17.23. The monthly allowances for June, 1928, were \$7,757.84, and the total amount expended for allowances for the year ended June 30, 1928, was \$89,736.58.

The low average rate of the allowances emphasizes the fact that in many cases they are not meant to provide complete maintenance. The board encourages and expects members of these families to work and earn in so far as employment can be carried on without danger to the welfare of the children.

All families in receipt of allowances are given constant and careful supervision in their expenditures; the dietary and the living conditions are carefully regulated. A budget of expenditures is required of every family. The report of the supervisor and inspectors indi-

cates generally a marked improvement in the condition of the families under care of this division.

It can not yet be said to what extent the demands under this new law will reach. Inasmuch as it provides that children taken under care shall be provided for, if the need continues until the children are 16 years of age, it is to be expected that the number of children received for care will continue to be greater than the number passing from under care for a number of years. A serious problem arises in connection with the administration of this law from the fact that while provision is made for support of children up to the age of 16, no further assistance under this law can be given them afterwards, and it frequently happens that such children are very inadequately prepared for self-support. The committee endeavors, in so far as circumstances permit, to encourage the education of children in a manner that will fit them for self-support, but under the legal requirements as to education and the limitation of hours of labor of minors it frequently happens that children 16 years of age can not find such employment.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE

The committee on medical service has devoted much time during the year to consideration of the problems in connection with the operation of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital and the organization of an enlarged service for operation of the hospital in the new building, which will be available for occupancy in the spring of 1929. Maj. Edwin W. Patterson, who had been superintendent of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital since 1920 and who had rendered faithful and efficient service, resigned the position because of failing health in December, 1927. The board selected as his successor Dr. Edgar A. Bocock. Doctor Bocock, formerly a major in the Medical Corps, United States Army, has had wide experience in the organization and operation of hospitals. He became so interested in this phase of his work that he resigned from the Army to devote himself to the profession of hospital superintendent. His training and experience have been such as to eminently qualify him for the work at Gallinger.

The work on the new hospital building has now progressed so far that it will probably be ready for occupancy in the early spring, several months before the expiration of the contract limitation. The medical committee and the superintendent are now arranging for the purchase of the necessary equipment and supplies for the new building. Meantime the old buildings have been kept in as good repair as possible. The number of patients continues to increase, the daily average for the past year being 279 as compared with 257 the preceding year. Looking toward the occupation of the new hospital building with its enlarged capacity, the board has recommended in the estimates now pending for the fiscal year 1930 a discontinuance of the contract system with several of the private hospitals, which have up till this time cared for general, medical, and surgical patients for whom there was no room in the Municipal Hospital.

Work of rearranging the heating lines and providing for the heating of the old hospital buildings from the new central heating

plant is now being done. This arrangement will make it possible to discontinue the use of a supplemental plant the coming winter and to dispense with the services of six people heretofore employed as engineers and firemen.

#### NUMBER OF INDIGENT PATIENTS

The daily average number of indigent patients cared for in Gallinger, Tuberculosis, and the private hospitals under the supervision of the board was 897, an increase of 47 over the preceding year. Of this increase, 38 is accounted for at the Gallinger and Tuberculosis Hospitals, leaving an increase of only 9 in the number cared for in private institutions. The daily average of indigent patients cared for in the hospitals under our supervision during the past year was 47 less than the number in 1917, when it was 944. This fact indicates that a larger proportion of patients in the hospitals are now paying for their own care than in 1917.

#### TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

The daily average number of patients cared for at the Tuberculosis Hospital was 148, as compared with 132 the preceding year. There has been a steady increase from year to year in the number of patients cared for at this hospital, but the increase is much less than might have been expected considering the growth of the city. The population of the city has increased over 60 per cent since the hospital was opened in 1907, and no enlargement of the hospital capacity has been made except during the past year, when 6 porches were enclosed, providing accommodations for 30 additional patients. That the number of patients has been kept relatively low is doubtless due to the fact that the prevalence of tuberculosis in the community has been substantially decreased in recent years.

#### NEW HEATING PLANT

An estimate is submitted to provide a new heating plant for the hospital. The present heating plant is inadequate and is badly located, being in the basement of the main hospital building. Its location was meant to be temporary, as it was planned to have a central heating plant when additional buildings were erected. The opening of the new nurses' home two years ago made additional demands upon the plant, which it was unable satisfactorily to meet. The present boilers are old and give frequent trouble, and there have been several occasions in the past two years when it was impossible to furnish sufficient heat for the comfort of the patients and the domestic work of the institution.

#### SEPARATE PAVILIONS FOR CHILDREN

There is now no adequate provision for the care of tuberculous children who are too sick to attend the special schools, and the board recommends that buildings for the care of children be erected at the present hospital.

## PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## JAIL

The new wing at the jail building, constructed in the form of a dormitory instead of a cell block, has proven most satisfactory. The two old wings of the building should be reconstructed; their construction is such as to make impossible adequate light and ventilation. The commissioners have appointed a committee, which is now considering a plan for the reconstruction of these wings.

The number of prisoners handled at the jail during the year was 11,875, being 51 less than during the preceding year. The daily average number of prisoners was 464, as compared with 461 the preceding year.

Among the 11,875 prisoners handled, the offenses most frequently charged were the following: Violation of liquor laws, 6,064; traffic regulations, 1,030; vagrancy and disorderly conduct, 1,187; larceny and robbery, 968; assault, 935.

## REFORMATORY

The daily average number of prisoners at the reformatory was 335, as compared with 304 the preceding year. This does not indicate an increase in the actual number of prisoners committed, because some of the prisoners are still sent to the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth. It means simply that as increased accommodations have been made ready at the reformatory, prisoners have been sent there who would otherwise have been sent to the Federal penitentiary. It is probable that within the next two years all local prisoners can be housed at the reformatory and the system of sending local prisoners to Federal penitentiaries discontinued.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS

Very substantial progress has been made in the construction of new buildings during the year. Additional dormitories have been completed, and the new commissary and dining room is almost ready for use. The plan of open dormitories instead of cell blocks is proving most satisfactory. It requires greater watchfulness on the part of the administrative officers than did the old cell system, but it provides a much more wholesome environment for the prisoners and undoubtedly is of great importance in improving their health and morals. It will probably be necessary to have some buildings with cells for a few incorrigible prisoners when all of the long-term prisoners are taken to the reformatory, but experience indicates that the vast majority of the prisoners—probably at least 90 per cent—can be safely cared for in the open dormitories under proper supervision.

## PRISON INDUSTRIES

Substantial progress has been made during the year in the extension of the prison industries. The automobile tag shop is working satisfactorily. It is generally admitted that the tags manufactured



by the reformatory for the District for 1928 were the best that it has ever had. The 1929 tags are now being made.

The new foundry has been started and is operating satisfactorily. The reformatory is now making the castings used by the sewer, water, and other departments of the District government. The industrial railroad has now been completed and switch connection is made with the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac main line near Lorton, Va. Freight can be shipped to the institution and taken on its own railroad to the desired point of delivery.

#### INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

We again urge the importance of a basic law governing the penal institutions and embodying the principles of the indeterminate sentence and parole.

#### WORKING-CAPITAL FUND

Congress, in the current appropriation bill approved May 21, 1928, authorized the creation of a working-capital fund for the current year of \$25,000 for carrying on the prison industries. It is provided that the products of the farm and industries of the penal institutions furnished to the several branches of the District government shall be paid for from the appropriations made to these branches and the funds thus obtained used for carrying on the prison industries. The law further provides that the commissioners, in their discretion, may pay a bonus to the prisoners for their labor. A tentative schedule of prices has been fixed by the commissioners for the articles now produced. The system of bonus pay to prisoners has not yet been introduced. It will be given careful study and will probably be put in operation during the present year.

#### WORKHOUSE

The daily average number of prisoners at the workhouse was 666, as compared with 534 the preceding year. This is the largest number at the workhouse since its organization, but is not greatly in excess of the numbers back in the years 1913 to 1917, when they reached a maximum of 644. Three new dormitories at the workhouse have been completed and the work on other buildings is progressing satisfactorily.

#### BRICKMAKING

The principal industry at the workhouse is the manufacture of brick. About 5,000,000 were produced during the past year. The old brick kilns are in bad condition and need to be, in large measure, rebuilt. Congress has provided funds for the rehabilitation of the brick plant and the work is now in progress. It is expected that production can be increased to probably 8,000,000 brick during the current year.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON INDUSTRIES

Under authority of the law providing a working-capital fund, approved May 21, 1928, a superintendent of industries and a cost accountant have been employed. It will be the business of the superintendent of industries to study the needs of the Government and the possibility of producing supplies to meet those needs at the penal institutions. The labor of prisoners thus far has been very largely absorbed in clearing and developing the land and constructing the buildings of the institutions. As these buildings are completed more labor will be available for the production of articles for use outside the prisons. The superintendent of industries will devote himself to the development of such industries as will afford useful employment for the prisoners and meet the needs of the Government for articles produced. A cost-accounting system is now being installed which will make it possible to know exactly the costs and profits in the various branches of industry. It will be the aim to conduct these industries as efficiently and economically as possible, having always in mind the fact that the primary purpose of the penal institutions is not to produce goods at a profit but to provide such training and employment for the prisoners as will fit them for honest self-support upon their release.

## NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

## NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The daily average number of District of Columbia boys cared for at the National Training School for Boys was 123, as compared with 122 the preceding year. The training school for boys is a well-equipped institution conducted by the Federal Government and the District of Columbia boys are paid for at the actual cost, determined by the board of trustees. The average cost for the past year was \$6.36 per week per capita.

## NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The daily average number of girls at the National Training School for Girls was 119, as compared with 108 the preceding year. The number on June 30, 1928, was 112. Of this number 92 were colored girls at the Conduit Road branch of the school and 20 were white girls at the branch at Muirkirk, Md.

Considerable improvements in the buildings and grounds were made at both places and the institutions are now in a very satisfactory condition. The girls are taught in the primary-school branches and in domestic science, and they also do light work about the farm. For the past two years the school has made many of the garments for the children under the child-welfare division of our board. During the past year 2,516 garments were made. These garments cost less when thus made and are much more satisfactory than when purchased in the market.

## FEEBLE-MINDED AND INSANE

The daily average number of District insane cared for during the year at St. Elizabeths Hospital was 2,193, as compared with 2,136 the preceding year. The cost of care has been increased from \$1.65 to \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$  per day. This will entail an increase of approximately \$217,000 in the annual appropriation. The law provides that the District shall be charged the actual cost of maintenance as determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

## DEPORTATION

Investigation as to the ability to pay for treatment is made by inspectors of the board in all cases committed to St. Elizabeths and effort is made to collect payment wherever possible. The board also returns nonresident patients to their legal residences, and by this means the number of persons in the hospital charged to the District is limited, as nearly as may be, to those who are properly chargeable to the local community. During the year 150 patients were taken from the roll of those charged to the District of Columbia, 136 by actual removal from the hospital, and 14 by transfer from the District roll to the Army, Navy, Veterans' Bureau, or United States Public Health Service rolls.

The record of investigations and deportations during the past 24 years, as set forth in detail in another part of this report, shows that during this period nearly 20 per cent of persons admitted as local patients have been removed from the hospital as not proper charges upon the District of Columbia.

## DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

The first group of permanent buildings at the District Training School for Feeble Minded, consisting of three dormitory buildings and power house, have been completed and occupied.

The number of children in the school on June 30, 1928, was 187. Its present capacity is about 200. Two additional dormitories which, when completed, will increase the capacity of the school to approximately 350, are now under construction.

All the feeble-minded children who were formerly wards of the Board of Public Welfare have been committed to the school, but only a very few commitments have been made from the community at large because accommodations were not available. Satisfactory progress has been made in the organization of the school, but there is still a large amount of construction and improvement work to be done. We are recommending an appropriation in the pending budget of \$1,500 to make a survey and landscape study of the site. Such a study is necessary to assure that plans for future development may be made in the most effective and satisfactory manner. The site comprises over 800 acres, about one-half of which is clear land and the remainder covered by comparatively heavy timber. The site is admirably adapted for the purposes of the institution. The farm

land is most fertile and already vegetables are being produced beyond the immediate needs of the institution, and the surplus has been transferred to other District institutions. The Little Patuxent River runs through the heart of the grounds, more than 1 mile of the length of the river being within the limits of the site. The natural advantages of this site afford ample opportunity in the construction of roads and laying out of the grounds for a very beautiful effect, and we recommend that study of the site be made by a qualified landscape engineer before further buildings are located.

The most urgent immediate need is the erection of a building for employees. The school is located in an isolated place and there are no suitable living accommodations in the neighborhood. At the present time one of the dormitories intended for the housing of children has had to be devoted to the housing of employees. It is impossible to conduct such an institution as this without suitable living accommodations for the staff and employees.

The elder children of the institution are employed, in so far as they are able, in domestic and farm activities. The older boys, under the direction of their teachers, have done nearly all the work of grading and improving the land and building of roads and fences.

Appropriations are available the current year to construct a bridge across the Patuxent River and for the enlargement of the heating plant and the extension of the water supply. Plans for this work have been made and it will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

##### HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

The daily average number of inmates at the Home for the Aged and Infirm was 407, as compared with 335 the preceding year. The population of this institution has been steadily increasing with the growth of the city. It has increased about 30 per cent in the last six years. The greatest increase has been during the past year. Because of this increase in population we have found it necessary to submit estimates for additional accommodations and for a new hospital building. The present hospital building, which was erected in 1906, has long been inadequate for the needs of the institution. Many of the inmates are disabled to such a degree that they can not be properly cared for in the common dormitories, and the present hospital building, which has a capacity of only 31 patients, accommodates but a very small proportion of those needing hospital care.

Mr. William J. Fay, who had been superintendent of this institution since 1908 and who was most highly esteemed for his loyal and faithful service, died in May, 1928, and Mr. Frank B. Haskell was appointed to the vacancy thus created. Mr. Haskell had been clerk and assistant superintendent at the institution for the past 11 years and has made a record which fully justifies his promotion.

## MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

The number of lodgings furnished at the Municipal Lodging House during the year was 10,113, as compared with 7,891 during the preceding year. This marked increase indicates that unemployment was more general during the past year.

The lodging house is situated in the triangle south of Pennsylvania Avenue which is being taken over by the Federal Government for public buildings, and it will be necessary in the near future to provide new quarters for this institution. The commissioners are considering this need in connection with the proposed development of a municipal center.

## TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

This home, conducted by a board of trustees selected from soldier organizations, is maintained by appropriations of public funds, and provides temporary care for former soldiers and sailors who come to Washington, usually to prosecute pension and other claims against the Government. It was originally a home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, but its benefits have been gradually extended to soldiers of other wars, and with the admission of World War soldiers the numbers have rapidly increased. The daily average number of persons cared for during the past year was 37, as compared with 29 the preceding year. In 1924 it was only 15, so that the average number of persons cared for has more than doubled in five years. Congress in recent years has increased the maintenance fund to provide for the increased population.

We transmit herewith reports of the various institutions and agencies subject to our supervision, together with statistical tables showing in detail the number of persons provided for in the various agencies and the amounts of appropriations and their receipts and expenditures in detail.

The board acknowledges the continued cooperation and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

JOHN JOY EDSON,  
*Chairman.*

Attest: GEORGE S. WILSON,  
*Director of Public Welfare.*

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1928

## CASUALTY

	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hospital
	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July .....	22	20	24	14	80	11.39
August .....	16	6	17	22	61	12.42
September .....	32	16	20	28	96	14.73
October .....	19	20	21	11	71	15.94
November .....	23	18	23	15	79	17.93
December .....	22	12	33	11	78	19.55
January .....	23	10	14	19	66	21.97
February .....	21	8	9	13	51	22.90
March .....	13	12	12	6	43	17.19
April .....	33	20	24	13	90	18.27
May .....	24	13	23	16	76	16.00
June .....	29	15	26	13	83	18.13
Total .....	277	170	246	181	874	17.17

## CHILDREN'S

July.....	16	24	47	34	121	55.98
August.....	25	21	68	25	139	65.94
September.....	23	19	47	38	132	58.63
October.....	27	22	55	42	146	61.26
November.....	23	14	46	20	103	49.87
December.....	15	7	34	15	71	45.10
January.....	18	9	29	23	79	45.29
February.....	16	13	28	24	81	49.83
March.....	19	15	40	32	106	58.55
April.....	13	9	36	30	88	50.60
May.....	21	16	34	27	98	50.23
June.....	20	14	37	32	103	37.10
Total.....	241	183	501	342	1,267	52.38

## COLUMBIA

July.....	0	11	11	55	77	28.87
August.....	7	12	15	56	90	32.55
September.....	5	14	7	37	63	24.60
October.....	2	9	5	29	45	19.48
November.....	2	11	8	32	53	17.77
December.....	5	9	7	37	58	22.74
January.....	2	6	16	45	69	19.81
February.....	3	5	14	71	93	35.03
March.....	1	9	8	61	79	31.94
April.....	5	16	8	41	70	24.23
May.....	0	19	11	54	84	35.48
June.....	4	12	10	61	87	21.50
Total.....	36	133	120	579	868	26.98

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1928—Continued

## EMERGENCY

	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hospital
	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July.....	33	11	33	24	101	34.81
August.....	28	23	28	28	107	33.03
September.....	41	23	32	18	114	35.53
October.....	24	16	32	17	89	29.55
November.....	18	18	28	11	75	25.63
December.....	30	14	33	21	98	25.06
January.....	25	13	20	14	72	31.77
February.....	30	13	24	17	84	32.48
March.....	22	17	29	20	88	36.19
April.....	30	10	26	17	83	30.57
May.....	22	19	25	16	82	24.06
June.....	28	16	34	18	96	29.93
Total.....	331	193	344	221	1,089	30.71

## FREEDMEN'S

July.....	1	0	110	171	282	158.71
August.....	0	1	124	194	319	179.55
September.....	1	1	114	169	285	175.07
October.....	0	0	124	175	299	195.84
November.....	3	0	90	140	233	171.50
December.....	1	0	112	119	232	167.03
January.....	2	0	95	154	251	167.19
February.....	1	0	98	149	248	171.97
March.....	1	0	103	133	237	155.81
April.....	0	1	83	139	223	162.10
May.....	2	0	92	123	217	147.48
June.....	3	1	84	123	211	146.53
Total.....	15	4	1,229	1,789	3,037	166.29

## GARFIELD

July.....	1	6	12	23	42	28.45
August.....	2	8	14	26	50	25.52
September.....	2	7	15	19	43	28.80
October.....	3	4	14	20	41	25.81
November.....	4	4	24	31	63	29.70
December.....	6	6	17	14	43	22.23
January.....	2	6	12	16	36	26.42
February.....	4	6	23	27	60	33.10
March.....	1	3	13	23	40	30.81
April.....	4	10	17	18	49	22.87
May.....	3	8	17	25	53	28.35
June.....	3	6	18	31	58	25.50
Total.....	35	74	196	273	578	27.27

## GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

July.....	2	12	8	17	39	14.03
August.....	4	15	1	8	27	16.68
September.....	6	11	2	6	27	12.77
October.....	5	6	6	6	23	15.35
November.....	9	8	4	6	27	18.50
December.....	2	5	6	5	18	11.97
January.....	7	15	5	6	33	17.65
February.....	7	9	3	11	25	18.34
March.....	6	9	1	10	22	16.37
April.....	5	6	1	6	20	13.97
May.....	4	8	2	5	15	14.10
June.....	3	2	5			
Total.....	60	106	44	93	303	15.71

Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1928—Continued

## GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

	Number of admissions					Daily average number in hospital
	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
July.....	3	16	0	0	19	11.06
August.....	8	12	0	0	20	11.03
September.....	4	10	0	0	14	9.03
October.....	7	13	0	0	20	11.00
November.....	12	11	0	0	23	11.87
December.....	3	10	0	0	13	8.39
January.....	8	9	0	0	17	12.48
February.....	6	13	0	0	19	14.79
March.....	5	11	0	0	16	13.35
April.....	5	14	0	0	19	14.27
May.....	1	8	0	0	9	8.26
June.....	6	9	0	0	15	5.37
Total.....	68	136	0	0	204	10.90

## PROVIDENCE

July.....	8	11	4	12	35	21.77
August.....	8	9	5	17	39	22.45
September.....	9	14	5	9	37	18.60
October.....	9	15	4	11	39	23.77
November.....	8	12	6	16	42	26.00
December.....	8	12	7	13	40	25.52
January.....	10	7	1	14	32	23.87
February.....	10	11	3	14	38	25.14
March.....	13	12	3	15	43	27.87
April.....	8	12	2	12	34	28.47
May.....	7	18	7	11	43	27.23
June.....	4	14	8	13	39	27.87
Total.....	102	147	55	157	461	24.87

## TUBERCULOSIS

July.....	12	6	14	17	49	153.26
August.....	6	7	7	7	27	150.19
September.....	10	3	10	5	28	144.60
October.....	12	2	5	11	30	143.35
November.....	7	7	9	11	34	144.50
December.....	12	3	9	10	34	145.87
January.....	14	6	2	13	35	152.90
February.....	6	10	6	8	30	148.72
March.....	11	9	6	12	38	155.74
April.....	10	5	11	8	34	148.53
May.....	15	2	10	11	38	144.97
June.....	6	8	12	10	36	144.60
Total.....	121	68	101	123	413	148.13

## GALLINGER MUNICIPAL

July.....	124	35	106	107	372	274.00
August.....	141	56	110	116	423	270.64
September.....	153	60	140	120	473	302.33
October.....	121	47	97	119	384	264.10
November.....	124	41	100	102	367	243.30
December.....	149	51	106	122	428	268.19
January.....	151	61	123	125	460	287.39
February.....	143	56	135	132	466	316.52
March.....	149	71	151	115	486	308.71
April.....	148	53	159	116	476	291.93
May.....	153	62	110	147	472	261.52
June.....	129	48	126	147	450	265.60
Total.....	1,685	641	1,463	1,468	5,257	279.36



*Table showing the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Public Welfare during the year ending June 30, 1928—Continued*

## SUMMARY

	Number of admissions				Total	Average daily number in hospital	Average number days each patient was in hospital
	White		Colored				
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Casualty.....	277	170	246	181	874	17.17	7.13
Children's.....	241	183	501	342	1,267	52.38	14.58
Columbia.....	36	133	120	579	868	26.98	11.12
Emergency.....	331	193	344	221	1,089	30.71	10.04
Freedmen's.....	15	4	1,229	1,789	3,037	166.29	19.00
Garfield.....	35	74	196	273	578	27.27	16.42
Georgetown.....	60	106	44	93	303	15.71	18.42
George Washington.....	68	136	0	0	204	10.90	18.90
Providence.....	102	147	55	157	461	24.87	18.85
Tuberculosis.....	121	68	101	123	413	148.13	97.16
Gallinger.....	1,685	641	1,463	1,468	5,257	279.36	18.45
Total.....	2,971	1,855	4,299	5,226	14,351	799.77	19.36

## PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR

Medical service to the poor, in their homes, has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 1,266 persons as against 889 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

*Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ended June 30, 1928*

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:	
White.....	470
Colored.....	796
Total.....	<u>1,266</u>

Number of families represented in above list:	
White.....	379
Colored.....	694
Total.....	<u>1,073</u>

	Visits made	Office consultations	Physicians' salaries	Cost of medicines <sup>1</sup>
July.....	150	2	\$340	-----
August.....	108	3	341	-----
September.....	105	10	326	-----
October.....	127	5	341	-----
November.....	141	2	329	-----
December.....	161	5	336	-----
January.....	196	2	341	-----
February.....	207	6	319	-----
March.....	301	5	341	-----
April.....	223	5	330	-----
May.....	226	1	341	-----
June.....	224	0	329	-----
Total.....	2,169	46	4,014	\$134.96

<sup>1</sup> Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions by physicians to the poor.

#### Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies.....	\$1,283.46
Homeopathic medicines.....	154.25
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	995.08
Medicines, supplied from office.....	201.66
Total.....	2,634.45

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

##### *Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928*

Month	To hospitals	To insane asylum	To city hall, police stations, etc.	To almshouse	To railroad stations and wharves	To private homes	When no service was rendered	Total
July.....	118	7	8	13	12	0	18	176
August.....	138	6	6	12	6	6	24	198
September.....	124	8	9	6	9	3	12	171
October.....	118	6	7	13	11	1	31	187
November.....	142	10	8	12	8	6	16	202
December.....	159	7	10	8	5	6	21	216
January.....	158	7	12	13	5	3	25	223
February.....	176	9	11	13	5	6	28	248
March.....	185	11	9	15	12	8	31	271
April.....	163	14	10	8	5	8	12	220
May.....	171	10	8	8	6	7	26	236
June.....	136	5	5	13	11	4	16	190
Total.....	1,788	100	103	134	95	58	260	2,538

#### TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points, where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white	82
Females, white	29
Males, colored	35
Females, colored	34
Total	180
Number sent free	163
Where part or all was paid	17
Total	180

*Care of the insane*

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1927:

Patients in the hospital—	
Male, white	650
Female, white	707
Male, colored	347
Female, colored	428
	2,132
Patients on visit—	
Male, white	22
Female, white	36
Male, colored	10
Female, colored	32
	100
Patients on elopement—	
Male, white	10
Female, white	0
Male, colored	8
Female, colored	1
	19
Total	2,251
Number of admissions—	
Male, white	144
Female, white	105
Male, colored	109
Female, colored	75
	433
Readmitted of this number—	
Male, white	2
Female, white	0
Male, colored	0
Female, colored	0
	2
Actual number admitted	431
Total, including those on hospital roll and admissions	2,682
Number of patients discharged—	
Male, white	60
Female, white	35
Male, colored	20
Female, colored	15
	130

## Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1927—Continued.

## Readmitted of this number—

Male, white	2
Female, white	0
Male, colored	0
Female, colored	0

2

Actual number discharged 128

## Died—

Male, white	38
Female, white	39
Male, colored	35
Female, colored	28

140

## Number on visit July 1, 1928—

Male, white	32
Female, white	45
Male, colored	11
Female, colored	45

133

## Number out on elopement July 1, 1928—

Male, white	5
Female, white	0
Male, colored	13
Female, colored	4

22

## Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1928—

Male, white	691
Female, white	729
Male, colored	395
Female, colored	444

Total number of patients in hospital 2,259

Total number balancing sheet 2,682

Total number on hospital roll July 1, 1928, 2,414.

Daily average number of patients in the St. Elizabeths Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, 2,193.

## DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE

The number admitted during the year was 348, as compared with 452 the preceding year, a decrease of 104. The number admitted and deported for each year since 1905 is as follows:

Year	Admitted	Deported	Year	Admitted	Deported
1905	384	60	1918	388	121
1906	347	54	1919	512	132
1907	327	65	1920	561	135
1908	316	63	1921	485	141
1909	309	55	1922	461	114
1910	317	83	1923	479	110
1911	330	82	1924	402	133
1912	391	70	1925	442	145
1913	375	66	1926	452	127
1914	432	95	1927	348	138
1915	389	93	1928	431	126
1916	443	86			
1917	486	99	Total	9,807	2,393

The number of those taken from the list chargeable to the District of Columbia since 1901 as the result of our investigations is as follows:

1901.....	16	1916.....	89
1902.....	33	1917.....	107
1903.....	96	1918.....	126
1904.....	78	1919.....	137
1905.....	84	1920.....	151
1906.....	71	1921.....	155
1907.....	66	1922.....	142
1908.....	67	1923.....	118
1909.....	58	1924.....	144
1910.....	92	1925.....	166
1911.....	90	1926.....	144
1912.....	83	1927.....	156
1913.....	92	1928.....	150
1914.....	103		
1915.....	100	Total.....	2,914

## Finances

## I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Work-house	Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Appropriations:					
Salaries.....	\$80,040.00	\$65,300.00	\$114,125.00		\$31,500.00
Maintenance.....	119,000.00	119,000.00		\$174,793.00	35,000.00
Repairs.....					
Construction and repairs.....	60,000.00	73,000.00			
Construction.....					
Construction, balance.....		201.79	1,394.90	65,496.21	
Fuel.....	47,500.00	10,000.00			
Transportation.....					
Furniture and equipment.....			13,000.00		
Purchase of land.....		2,650.00			
From District of Columbia.....				40,801.15	
Allotment for maintenance of passenger-carrying automobile.....		669.33	386.03		1,048.49
From private funds.....					3,746.78
From earnings.....		3,298.98		98.55	
From Department of Justice.....					5,020.43
Total.....	306,540.00	274,120.10	128,905.93	281,188.91	76,315.70
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
Salaries and wages.....	94,951.83	67,814.79	48,984.45	73,258.71	32,378.02
Food and ice.....	49,205.89	27,579.59	42,889.29	37,440.64	12,253.08
Laundry and cleaning.....	1,895.70	1,299.09			681.55
Dry goods and clothing.....	13,037.70	10,983.81	2,944.29	12,206.76	2,200.65
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		9,923.21	11,244.69	16,123.33	7,197.18
Furniture and household furnishings.....	685.90	493.63	1,428.39	3,965.52	2,539.97
Medical and surgical supplies.....	884.43	306.26	1,468.76	1,316.66	1,2869.03
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.....	25,865.85	8,752.10	547.20	5,339.58	4,457.51
Repairs.....	(?)	(?)	3,352.85	887.84	5,024.38
Transportation.....				1,639.27	
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,266.35				
Miscellaneous.....	11,554.67	12,821.27	1,179.39	18,037.37	2,750.10
Construction.....	59,807.42	72,949.53		45,263.43	
Machinery and supplies for foundry and automobile tag plant.....		53,195.89			
Furniture and equipment.....			14,214.79	1,728.32	
Investment.....					2,508.75
Deposited in U. S. Treasury (earnings).....				98.55	
Deposited in U. S. Treasury.....				40,801.15	
Total.....	305,155.74	266,119.17	128,254.10	258,107.13	74,860.22
Balance.....	1,191.68	5,098.67	471.72		579.30
Balance in fund.....				2,849.00	876.18
Balance for construction.....	192.58	252.26	180.11	20,232.78	
Balance for land.....		2,650.00			
Daily average number.....	666	335	464	501	119
Cost per capita.....	\$368.39	\$417.83	\$245.77	\$339.76	\$608.00

<sup>1</sup> Includes medical and dental services.<sup>2</sup> Repairs included in item "Construction."

## Finances—Continued

## II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

	Freedmen's Hospital	Columbia Hospital for Women	Garfield Memorial Hospital	Providence Hospital	George Washington University Hospital	Georgetown University Hospital	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
<b>RECEIPTS</b>												
Balance on hand June 30, 1927		\$2,729.36	\$37,984.58			\$3,919.00	\$5,803.81	\$26,369.15	\$184.21	\$968.01		
Pay patients	\$23,351.25	151,660.14	363,436.14		\$104,733.36	126,568.73	62,739.92	221,377.14	18,362.10	24,806.58		
Nurses and nurses' board		7,321.50	23,027.25		9,498.77	11,107.59		19,834.81	741.34			
Ladies' board		1,441.70	4,466.40		7,304.78		531.00		297.50	689.82		
Rent, interest, and dividends		6.66	4,240.92				44,566.28	11,214.74	81.25	3,954.83		
Contributions and entertainments		14,627.42	26,875.70			359.00	55,297.83	19,647.55	63.00	9,696.07		
Telephone		469.76	1,665.08		139.66	232.80	192.78	2,211.73	6.90	70.27		
Miscellaneous			4,267.53		436.07	3,608.96	54.75	2,437.84	138.03	130.18		
Legacies or endowments			11,352.99		1,214.75			6,844.41		23,037.04		
Refund		25,000.00				343.38	20,000.00	360,000.00		100.00		
Loans							58,400.00					
Special fund												
Allotment for maintenance, passenger-carrying automobile												
Appropriations:												\$585.69
Apportioned contract												
Salaries	42,500.00										\$55,300.00	185,000.00
Maintenance	113,000.00										57,500.00	147,000.00
Repairs	75,000.00										16,000.00	5,000.00
Heat, light, and power												500.00
Contagious diseases												10,000.00
Training school												465,000.00
Purchase of radium												498,465.71
Construction												
Balance for construction												
Total	253,851.25		449,156.89		128,476.19	154,975.54	281,334.62	703,649.66	33,874.35	72,936.23	126,800.00	1,281,551.40
Deficiency									57.34			
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>												
Salaries and extra services	120,043.93	118,124.59	146,158.20		46,108.32	50,225.63	91,761.22	105,288.30	11,335.58	31,786.05	55,510.10	184,965.04
Food and ice	56,991.68	51,226.55	80,475.11		36,496.47	33,185.72	54,303.83	84,407.92	6,610.74	25,733.04	41,101.70	86,551.87
Laundry and cleaning		1,439.82	1,648.82		8,873.79	3,341.51			437.64	522.47	1,229.83	3,207.93
Dry goods and clothing	2,385.58				2,700.88	2,743.39	2,735.93			1,112.98	1,234.04	7,412.03
Fuel, light, power, etc.	14,310.09	21,098.15	24,404.03		7,200.56	11,707.35	14,392.28	6,814.20	1,824.47	8,480.86	6,500.11	28,760.82
Furniture and household furnishings	4,414.62	4,892.38	36,622.32		1,298.18	8,578.23	7,004.05			1,370.03	3,059.34	3,243.55

Medical and surgical supplies.	8, 279. 60	9, 075. 04	20, 695. 71	10, 733. 91	17, 801. 67	39, 337. 89	2, 290. 65	1, 312. 87	2, 532. 45	11, 980. 78
Ambulance expenses.						7, 416. 90	1, 349. 90			
Garden, stable, farm hauling, etc.										
Repairs and materials.	109. 09	3, 836. 94		2, 008. 92	9, 537. 22	28, 270. 98	751. 30	350. 28	157. 86	1, 960. 67
Interest.	5, 901. 35					15, 600. 00		878. 07	6, 126. 87	4, 996. 60
Miscellaneous.	8, 283. 96	4, 608. 64	20, 216. 88	9, 588. 90	22, 443. 37	26, 154. 81	1, 192. 05	952. 05	426. 27	4, 870. 36
Loans.			25, 740. 05			310, 000. 00	8, 034. 36			
Refund.	645. 25		20, 000. 00		114. 75					
Investments, legacies, and endowments.			8, 686. 67							
Building and improvements.			18, 400. 00		56, 400. 00	23, 067. 75	135. 00		9, 688. 04	454, 939. 04
Purchase of property.			6, 835. 19		1, 408. 63	47, 860. 37				
Special fund.										
Equipment.	31, 833. 29			2, 500. 00						
Radium.				2, 337. 21						10, 000. 00
Total.	253, 198. 44	214, 302. 11	409, 882. 98	127, 444. 94	154, 021. 71	694, 269. 12	33, 931. 69	72, 408. 70	127, 566. 61	802, 888. 69
Balance.	652. 81		39, 273. 91	1, 031. 25	953. 83	9, 380. 54		457. 53	1, 233. 39	136. 04
Balance for construction.										478, 526. 67
Daily average number of patients.	208	136	179	66	120	96	19	98	148	279
Daily average number of free patients.	166	59	25	11	47	65	17		144	277
Per capita cost.	\$1, 061. 15		\$1, 988. 61	\$1, 857. 69	\$1, 270. 82	\$2, 239. 94		\$737. 78	\$796. 49	\$1, 211. 28
Whole amount paid under contract.	42, 500. 00	\$15, 372. 50	17, 000. 00	7, 845. 50	8, 000. 00	22, 000. 00	\$13, 700. 00	10, 000. 00		

*Finances—Continued*

## III. CHILD-CARING WORK

	Division of Child Welfare	District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children
RECEIPTS				
Balance on hand June 30, 1927.....			\$9. 00	
Board of children.....	\$6, 993. 59		609. 85	
Earnings.....			52. 34	
Allotment for maintenance of passenger-carrying auto- mobile.....		\$718. 30	212. 22	\$359. 34
Appropriations:				
Salaries.....		35, 000. 00	21, 400. 00	29, 000. 00
Maintenance.....	210, 000. 00	56, 700. 00	24, 600. 00	21, 500. 00
Repairs.....			3, 000. 00	2, 500. 00
Manual-training equipment.....				1, 250. 00
Erection of barn (1918).....				
Construction.....		164, 000. 00		
Contingent expenses.....	5, 000. 00			
Total.....	221, 993. 59	256, 418. 30	49, 883. 41	54, 609. 34
DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries and extra services.....		34, 782. 23	21, 133. 81	27, 599. 88
Food and ice.....		14, 886. 40	13, 252. 39	10, 533. 16
Laundry and cleaning.....		2, 061. 11	646. 93	353. 22
Dry goods, clothing, and shoes.....		6, 747. 01	3, 047. 61	3, 166. 23
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		9, 266. 15	3, 717. 91	2, 888. 20
Furniture and household furnishings.....		2, 566. 63	947. 81	500. 85
Medical and surgical supplies.....		189. 89	<sup>1</sup> 1, 123. 29	<sup>1</sup> 1, 190. 14
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.....		11, 304. 84	795. 17	2, 711. 27
Repairs.....		5, 542. 45	2, 996. 90	2, 356. 02
Manual-training equipment.....				1, 171. 99
Miscellaneous.....	219, 534. 24	1, 739. 61	1, 426. 69	514. 96
Construction.....		156, 028. 94		
Total.....	219, 534. 24	245, 115. 26	49, 088. 51	52, 985. 92
Balance.....	2, 153. 44	3, 331. 98	794. 90	1, 623. 42
Balance in construction.....		7, 971. 06		
Balance for contingent expenses.....	305. 91			
Daily average number.....	1, 733		94	109
Cost per capita.....			\$522. 22	\$486. 12

<sup>1</sup> Includes services.



## Finances—Continued

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crit- tenton Home	Southern Relief Society	St. Eliza- beths Hospital, District of Columbia patients	Columbia Poly- technic Institute for the Blind
RECEIPTS							
Balance on hand June 30, 1927		\$1,961.67		\$4,923.78	\$1,966.62		\$286.03
Board of inmates				2,207.50	95.00		
Interest and dividends				1,016.26	29.52		108.00
Contributions and dues				10,457.07	1,320.90		451.05
Entertainments				3,224.80	1,276.80		1,965.99
Earnings							1,784.32
Rent		1,125.00		1,200.00			583.70
Miscellaneous		340.21		101.83	65.95		235.49
Refund				114.82			21.03
Pensions						\$8,643.91	
Legacies or endowments				100.00	1,627.43		
Loan							800.00
Allotment for maintenance passenger-carrying automobile			\$681.19				
Appropriations:							
Salaries	\$3,300.00	3,120.00	45,000.00				
Maintenance	3,000.00	8,300.00	50,000.00				
Repairs			7,000.00				
Equipment			15,000.00				
Contract				4,866.00	9,747.57	1,310,000.00	2,875.00
Total	6,300.00	14,846.88	117,681.19	28,212.06	16,129.79	1,318,643.91	9,110.61
Deficiency						4,841.19	
DISBURSEMENTS							
Salaries and extra services	3,300.00	3,313.68	43,895.15	6,081.67	1,490.00		5,732.41
Food and ice	1,601.59	6,600.50	24,606.13	7,726.91	2,378.81		
Laundry and cleaning	442.97	371.35		271.66	355.60		228.27
Dry goods and clothing		85.94	4,395.82	1,169.24			
Fuel, light, power, etc.	515.30	1,202.90	10,012.32	3,663.30	625.90		532.27
Furniture and house furnishings	203.25	261.56	823.53	408.83	39.17		
Medical and surgical supplies			645.17	1,261.08	14.09		
Stable, farm, garden, hauling, etc.			9,524.87	584.66			
Repairs	92.63	450.34	4,090.96	430.42	170.00		782.59
Interest					10.85		461.05
Rent					1,200.00		
Beneficiaries outside of home					6,430.00		
Materials used in industries							280.24
Miscellaneous	68.58	84.78	669.69	1,205.85	829.26		349.90
Building, improvements and equipment		686.20	14,614.83	1,503.25			
Loan							400.00
Total	6,224.32	13,057.25	113,278.47	24,306.87	13,543.68	1,323,485.10	8,766.73
Balance	75.68	177.14	1,407.58	3,186.78	2,586.11		343.88
Balance for building				708.41			
Balance in fund		1,612.49					
Balance for repairs			2,995.14				
Daily average number	27	37	407	93	17	2,193	
Cost per capita	\$230.54	\$334.35	\$242.42	\$245.10			
Whole amount paid under contract				\$4,000.00	\$9,788.57	\$1,310,000.00	\$3,000.00

*Cost per capita per day*

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the various institutions]

	Salaries and extra services	Food	Ice	Laundry and cleaning	Clothing and dry goods	Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies	Furniture and household furnishings	Medical and surgical supplies and instruments	Stable, farm, hauling, etc.	Current repairs and materials for same	Interest	Miscellaneous	Total
<b>REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>													
Workhouse	\$0.3895	\$0.2010		\$0.0077	\$0.0536	\$0.1939	\$0.0028	\$0.0026	\$0.1061			\$0.0474	1.81.0065
Reformatory	.831	.2550		.0101	.0096	.0800	.0041	.0025	.0714			.040	1.1.1416
Jail	.2884	.2520			.0173	.0652	.0084	.0866	.0032	\$0.0198		.0070	.6715
National Training School for Boys	.3006	.2042			.0066	.0879	.0216	.0072	.0201	.0048		.1073	.9283
National Training School for Girls	.7434	.2738	.0070	.0156	.0305	.1652	.0583	.0650	.1023	.1154		.0632	1.6612
<b>MEDICAL CHARITIES</b>													
Freedmen's Hospital	1.5760	.7486			.0313	.1880	.0580	.1088	.0014	.0775		.1088	2.8903
Columbia Hospital for Women	2.3731	.9071	.0320	.0280		.4289	.0983	.1823		.0771		.0926	4.3053
Garfield Memorial Hospital	2.2700	1.1975	.0308	.0232		.3725	.5500	.3159			\$0.3086	.3929	5.4333
Garfield Washington University Hospital	1.9113	1.4628	.0481	.3674	.0104	.2981	.0537	.4414				.3960	5.0757
Georgetown University Hospital	1.1436	.7542	.0014	.0761	.0625	.2066	.1953	.2444		.2171		.5110	3.4722
Children's Hospital	2.6116	1.5064	.0391		.0779	.4096	.1993	.5007		.2245	.3591	.1861	6.1200
Home for Incurables	.8862	.7174		.0146	.0310	.2364	.0382	.0365	.0098	.0245		.0265	2.0212
Tuberculosis Hospital	1.0248	.7407	.0181	.0227	.0228	.1200	.0565	.0468	.0029	.1131		.0078	2.1762
Gallinger Municipal Hospital	1.8114	.8209	.0267	.0314	.0726	.2816	.0318	.1173	.0192	.0489		.0477	3.3065
<b>CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS</b>													
Industrial Home School	.6143	.3812	.0040	.0188	.0886	.1081	.0275	.0326	.0231	.0871		.0415	1.4268
Industrial Home School for Colored Children	.6918	.2640		.0089	.0794	.0724	.0125	.0208	.0680	.0591		.0423	1.3282
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS</b>													
Municipal Lodging House	.3340	.1537	.0084	.0448		.0521	.0206			.0093		.0070	.6299
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	.2447	.4671	.0203	.0274	.0003	.0888	.0193			.0333		.0063	.9135
Home for the Aged and Infirm	.2947	.1652			.0205	.0672	.0055	.0043	.0639	.0275		.0045	.6045
Florence Crittenton Home	.1787	.2270		.0079	.0343	.1076	.0120	.0370	.0172	.0126		.0354	.6697

.1 Does not include repairs.

.2 Includes services.

*Movement of population*

## I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Work-house	Reformatory	Jail	National Training School for Boys	National Training School for Girls
Number of inmates June 30, 1927.....	506	322	388	507	116
Admitted during year.....	4,854	295	11,875	296	31
Recaptured.....	12	6	4	-----	27
Readmitted.....	-----	-----	500	-----	-----
Recaptured from previous year.....	6	3	-----	5	-----
Returned parole violators.....	-----	4	-----	8	14
Infants.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
Total.....	5,378	630	12,767	816	194
Discharged.....	4,668	184	6,865	145	15
Transferred.....	-----	2	5,395	2	1
Paroled.....	-----	21	3	129	28
Escaped.....	22	13	30	45	32
Died.....	9	1	8	-----	-----
Executed.....	-----	-----	4	-----	-----
Number remaining June 30, 1928.....	679	409	462	495	118
Total.....	5,378	630	12,767	816	194
Daily average number.....	666	335	464	<sup>1</sup> 501	119

<sup>1</sup> Of this number 123 were District of Columbia boys.

## II. MEDICAL CHARITIES

	Freed-men's Hospital	Columbia Hospital	Garfield Memorial Hospital	Providence Hospital	George Washington University Hospital	Georgetown University Hospital
Number of patients, June 30, 1927.....	205	137	123	22	49	90
Admitted during year.....	3,734	2,714	4,572	461	2,243	3,247
Births.....	290	1,519	646	-----	178	420
Total.....	4,229	4,370	5,341	483	2,470	3,757
Discharged.....	3,757	4,138	4,965	421	2,316	3,508
Died.....	297	58	204	35	103	155
Number remaining June 30, 1928.....	175	174	172	27	51	94
Total.....	4,229	4,370	5,341	483	2,470	3,757
Daily average number of patients.....	208	136	179	-----	66	120
Daily average number of free patients.....	166	59	25	25	11	47
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....	25,272	6,545	5,744	-----	2,701	-----
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....	-----	1,714	2,445	-----	2,677	-----
Number of visits to dispensary.....	27,334	8,289	8,616	-----	11,136	-----

<sup>1</sup> Charity cases only.

*Movement of population—Continued*

## II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued

	Children's Hospital	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	Home for Incurables	Tuberculosis Hospital	Gallinger Municipal Hospital
Number of patients, June 30, 1927.....	9	122	10	97	145	285
Admitted during year.....	3,400	4,833	1,081	44	413	4,851
Births.....						406
Total.....	3,499	4,955	1,091	141	558	5,542
Discharged.....	3,189	4,612	998	1	192	4,900
Died.....	229	218	73	42	217	396
Number remaining June 30, 1928.....	81	125	20	98	149	246
Total.....	3,499	4,955	1,091	141	558	5,542
Daily average number of patients.....	96	113	19	98	148	279
Daily average number of free patients.....	65	24	17		144	277
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....	18,594	10,059	1,137			6,567
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....	3,674	2,111	1,100			4,466
Number of visits to dispensary.....	12,477	7,948	3,411			

## III. CHILD CARING

	Division of child welfare			District Training School	Industrial Home School	Industrial Home School for Colored Children
	Permanent wards	Temporary wards	Feeble-minded (not wards)			
Number under care June 30, 1927.....	1,157	455	106	60	97	110
Inmates or wards received.....	205	604	21	143	198	189
Total.....	1,362	1,059	127	203	295	299
Discharged.....	178	466	119		199	171
Died.....	9	3	1	3	1	
Absconded.....				6		16
Paroled.....				7		
Number remaining June 30, 1928.....	1,175	590	7	187	95	112
Total.....	1,362	1,059	127	203	295	299
Daily average number.....					94	109

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

	Municipal Lodging House	Temporary home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	Home for Aged and Infirm	Florence Crittenton Home	Southern Relief Society <sup>1</sup>	St Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia patients
Number of inmates June 30, 1927.....		33	371	77	16	2,251
Admitted during year.....	10,113	2,486	169	64	2	431
Readmitted.....		87	91	20		
Births.....				40		2
Total.....		2,606	631	201	18	2,684
Discharged.....		2,577	127	112		130
Died.....			65	1	4	140
Transferred.....				7		
Number remaining June 30, 1928.....		29	439	81	14	2,414
Total.....		2,606	631	201	18	2,684
Daily average number.....	27	37	407	93	17	2,193

<sup>1</sup> In addition to those cared for in institution 36 outside the institution received assistance.

*Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1914-1928*

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
<b>REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>															
Workhouse.....	644	622	634	631	373	433	334	208	269	340	335	413	488	534	666
Reformatory.....				66	133	134	156	159	178	199	161	163	230	304	335
Jail.....	227	258	253	214	227	318	297	243	290	320	355	368	425	461	464
National Training School for Boys.....	386	364	396	408	387	362	390	341	330	298	297	327	381	469	501
National Training School for Girls.....	78	80	74	84	86	88	106	112	106	60	70	91	98	108	119
<b>MEDICAL CHARITIES</b>															
Freedmen's Hospital....	185	203	203	217	206	169	158	151	158	163	169	167	178	168	166
Columbia Hospital.....	56	56	57	56	42	34	38	36	41	35	29	30	27	26	27
Garfield Hospital.....	53	55	50	46	43	28	27	23	27	27	25	23	24	23	27
George Washington University Hospital.....	14	14	14	14	11	6	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	9	11
Georgetown University Hospital.....	37	33	23	20	16	7	12	10	9	9	13	10	13	14	16
Providence Hospital....	93	91	89	85	68	75	24	24	18	21	22	21	24	24	25
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	26	27	48	41	30	39	24	28	31	35	26	27	27	26	31
Children's Hospital....	58	67	72	66	57	45	40	34	41	41	45	38	51	56	52
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	17	20	23	29	39	24	9	3	18	12	10	11	9	20	17
Home for Incurables....	60	60	61	60	61	55	57	57	57	58	57	68	85	95	98
Tuberculosis Hospital..	103	124	140	129	119	110	109	115	126	124	109	123	128	132	148
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	181	198	179	157	146	143	131	131	136	167	222	244	233	257	279
<b>CHILD-CARING CHARITIES</b>															
Division of Child Welfare.....	1,779	1,940	1,969	2,009	2,110	2,121	2,062	1,940	1,873	1,663	1,631	1,641	1,723	1,757	1,733
Industrial Home School.....	142	143	144	133	121	105	109	83	65	(1)	58	80	86	91	94
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	64	76	92	91	92	92	89	86	86	86	87	85	86	94	109
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS</b>															
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	294	315	338	326	339	296	287	277	299	304	278	286	311	335	407
Municipal Lodging House.....	20	27	19	12	9	9	6	10	22	9	15	17	17	20	27
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	30	24	25	22	18	17	15	17	14	12	15	21	24	29	37
Florence Crittenton Home.....	112	114	112	60	64	55	65	69	65	59	38	59	64	82	93
Southern Relief Society Home.....				13	18	17	18	16	18	18	17	18	18	18	17
Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia patients.....	<sup>1</sup> 1563	<sup>2</sup> 1591	<sup>2</sup> 1643	<sup>2</sup> 1682	<sup>2</sup> 1669	<sup>2</sup> 1637	<sup>2</sup> 1637	<sup>1</sup> 1762	<sup>2</sup> 1784	<sup>2</sup> 1865	<sup>2</sup> 1906	<sup>2</sup> 2007	<sup>2</sup> 2124	<sup>2</sup> 136	<sup>2</sup> 193

<sup>1</sup> Closed during entire year.<sup>2</sup> Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS

### JAIL, WORKHOUSE, AND REFORMATORY

In submitting the annual reports from the assistant superintendents I desire to call your attention to a few things of importance:

#### JAIL

The jail has been very satisfactorily and ably managed under the direction of Major Peak, who has been tireless in his efforts to make this a model institution.

I want to take this time to thank the three assistant superintendents and the matron for the hearty cooperation in keeping the general good feeling between the penal institutions of the District of Columbia.

#### WORKHOUSE

On account of increased population it was necessary to change our building program in order to properly house the prisoners in sanitary quarters. Delay in getting contract let for slate (through no fault of ours) held the building program back at least four months; however, we have seven buildings practically completed. Too much praise can not be given Captain Schoen for his tireless efforts in keeping up this work, maintaining discipline, and holding the morale of the institution up to the present high standard.

*Brick plant.*—We were able to make the usual amount of brick, but on account of the dilapidated condition of the wharves and barges it has been very difficult to deliver, at times being compelled to borrow barges from the Government. Congress has appropriated sufficiently to remedy this, including the brick plant, and we are preparing to push this work.

*Water plant.*—I want to again call your attention to the present water system. Serious consideration should be given to this. It seems inadvisable to consider driven wells, and we feel that a filtering plant or basin is the solution, and recommend that an expert be furnished to advise with us.

*Women's department.*—This has been very ably and successfully managed under the supervision of Mrs. Herndon. On account of the increased population in the men's department of the workhouse we were unable to get started on the new buildings for this department, which we hope to do in the near future.

#### REFORMATORY

The reformatory has been the height of industry for the past year in the manufacturing line. Mr. Tawse has been tireless in his efforts, but it has been very discouraging to him with the increased population and no laundry facilities. We hope that this can be remedied without delay.

*Population.*—During the fiscal year there have been received 295 inmates, and of this number nearly 100 have been long-term men, with sentences ranging from 5 to 20 years. We have experienced very little difficulty in the handling and disciplining of the population during the year. There have been but six successful escapes, and when it is considered that men are now being received who have served previous terms in other institutions—in a great many cases third and fourth offenders—it would indicate that long-term prisoners can be successfully handled under the system established at the reformatory, and it is a proven fact that so far it has been a success.

*Foundry.*—The foundry was placed in operation this year and began manufacturing on January 2, 1928. Since that date approximately \$4,000 worth of castings have been made for the water and sewer departments. This has been accomplished with only 15 inmates, who were totally unfamiliar with any of

the details of the molders' trade, working under the direction of a paid mechanic. We consider this one of the finest trades that can be taught the inmates and we are constantly increasing the number employed there. This industry is one of the best ever installed at the reformatory and we hope to make it the leading industry as time goes on.

*Broom department.*—This industry has been a success since its inception when judged from a financial standpoint. The various departments of the District government are supplied with the product manufactured here, but it is impossible to keep the factory busy the entire year with only this means of disposing of the manufactured article. This is an excellent trade to teach the inmates, and if some arrangements could be made whereby the various departments of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia would become users of the brooms manufactured it would enable us to enlarge the factory, keep running the entire year, and place more inmates learning a trade that would be beneficial to them after release.

We are to put under cultivation 10 acres of broomcorn, and if this experiment proves a success it will materially reduce the cost of running the factory, and it is our hope that eventually we shall be able to produce the broomcorn necessary for the manufacture of our brooms and not purchase same from outside firms.

*Knitting machine.*—We recommend the installation of a knitting machine at the reformatory for knitting the socks for our own institution as well as other District institutions.

*Parole law.*—The reformatory is being conducted under the parole laws governing Federal institutions. We would recommend that a separate law be framed to remedy this condition.

*Penalty for escaping.*—At the present time there is no penalty for escaping. It would greatly aid the discipline and also prevent attempts to escape if a law were enacted whereby a prisoner would receive an additional sentence for such a violation.

It should be well to remember that primarily the reformatory is an institution for correctional purposes, and it is the aim of those in charge to return an inmate to society better fitted to resume his place than when he entered the institution. This we are attempting to do in one way by teaching various trades to men who have never cared to or had the chance to learn before coming here. We fully appreciate the fact that those serving sentences should be compelled to perform a daily labor, but there is a growing tendency on the part of some to make a manufacturing center at the reformatory. We believe too much emphasis is being laid on the matter of production and too much is to be expected of the inmate. It is our desire to push forward the industrial work as rapidly as possible, but we do not believe this should be done when installing industries with the idea in mind of solely profit. Industries for the purpose of teaching trades and to be self-supporting, work enough to keep each inmate busy and not ask too much production, whereby dissatisfaction and dissension will result, is our recommendation.

M. M. BARNARD, *General Superintendent.*

#### REPORT OF CONSTRUCTING DIVISION

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the operations of the construction division of the workhouse and reformatory. Only a brief account of the work done is described here; more detailed information may be furnished on request.

##### REFORMATORY

The principal work done during the past fiscal year consisted of:

1. Continuing construction of permanent buildings.
2. Establishing and putting in operation three new industries.
3. Completing final connection of industrial railroad and putting same in service.

Under construction of permanent buildings the following work was done:

1. Boiler house remodeled and four heating boilers installed.

2. Four dormitories on south side interior work, including doors, window sash, heating radiators, etc., installed.

3. Mess hall interior equipment installed, including cooking, and bakery equipment, cold storage, and ice plant.

4. Additional heating radiators and plumbing fixtures installed in shop buildings.

5. Three dormitories north side main structure practically completed from foundation and one dormitory brickwork 85 per cent complete from foundation.

6. Two dormitories north side foundations placed and 60 per cent brickwork completed.

7. Drainage system installed to carry off storm water from central court.

8. Rough grading work was practically completed over entire building site.

On industrial railroad the following work was done:

Final connection was made from industrial railroad to tracks of Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad in the vicinity of Pohick and the first cars brought in from main line during January, 1928.

On industries the following work was done:

1. A foundry building was constructed from foundation, equipment installed and put in operation during January, 1928.

2. Installation of equipment was completed on the canning factory which was put in operation in August, 1927.

3. Machinery installation was completed in the automobile-license shop and operations commenced near the end of July, 1927.

The work in connection with the establishing of industries and the equipping of the large mess hall constituted the greater portion of the year's work; therefore it was not possible to proceed further with completing the other buildings in the main group at the reformatory.

The status of the buildings is as follows:

Buildings complete, some requiring minor interior finishing-----	16
Buildings under construction-----	6
Total number of buildings under construction or complete at the reformatory, main group-----	22

#### WORKHOUSE

The principal work done during the fiscal year consisted of:

1. One dormitory interior painted, etc., and occupied about August, 1927.

2. One dormitory north side foundation placed and 90 per cent of brick-work completed.

3. One dormitory north side foundation completed in part.

4. One dormitory south side under construction at beginning of year, main structure practically complete except roof over front section.

5. One isolation building under construction at beginning of year was completed except for cell fronts, floors, and interior equipment.

6. One brick guard cottage was constructed.

7. Two additional heating boilers have been installed at the workhouse boiler house.

The status of buildings is as follows: Seven permanent buildings complete or under construction, three of which are occupied.

#### POWER PLANT, UTILITIES, ETC.

Some studies and estimates were made for improving the water system, power plant, transportation facilities, and for enlarging the brick plant.

A new sand dredge was constructed and equipped with a new dredge pump.

In order to get better results on construction and other engineering work, some means should be provided to effect a better system of procurement and transportation of material and a more centralized control of operations.

HERBERT R. HAAR,  
Constructing Engineer.



## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

I herewith submit my annual report.

The general health of the inmates has been good, with the exception of quite a number of lobar pneumonia cases. This condition, I think, could be greatly improved by dispensing with the old recreation building at the workhouse.

We are badly in need of an isolation building for tubercular cases.

I would also recommend that some effort be made to improve our water supply.

Following is a summary of the work done at the workhouse and reformatory during the year.

## WORKHOUSE HOSPITAL

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, 378 inmates were admitted to the hospital for treatment; 7,764 inmates were treated at the daily sick calls; 234 Wassermann specimens were taken, of which 78 were positive. All positive cases have been receiving treatments; 4,571 inmates were received from the District of Columbia Jail and examined at the workhouse hospital; total number of inmates handled at the workhouse hospital during the year, including new inmates admitted and examined, were 12,960.

Nine deaths occurred from the following causes: Lobar pneumonia, 4; bronchial pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 2; drowned, 1; heart disease, 1.

## REFORMATORY HOSPITAL

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, 156 inmates were admitted to the hospital for treatment; 7,313 inmates received treatment at the daily sick calls; 288 Wassermann specimens were taken, of which 54 were positive—all positive cases have been receiving treatments; 1 death occurred during the year, arteriosclerosis being the cause of death; 284 inmates were received at the reformatory and examined; total number of inmates handled at the reformatory hospital, including new inmates received, were 8,041.

F. W. HORNBAKER,  
*Physician in Charge.*

## REPORT OF THE JAIL

### To the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the activities of the Washington Asylum and Jail.

The year just closing is notable for two outstanding developments, viz. the opening of a substantial addition to the institution and the inauguration of electrical executions in lieu of the gallows. Both achievements are in the best modern trend and may be listed under the common head of improvements. The new wing, operated as a ward or dormitory instead of a cell block, measures up to the most sanguine expectations of its sponsors both as to sanitation and efficiency.

An important step toward the complete independence of the jail has been achieved by the converting of the west wing, directly over the executive offices, into an infirmary, equipped with an operating room, drug dispensary, and dental office. The staff consists of a resident physician, a resident dental interne who comes under the supervision of Dr. G. A. Hewey, chief of the dental staff of Gallinger Hospital, and a graduate nurse. This very important and long-needed arrangement was made possible by the generosity of a citizen who agreed to assume the sum involved in the physician's salary pending a regular appropriation later on. The jail community is measurably helped by this addition to its functioning departments within itself and disposes of the drawback heretofore existing by its enforced dependence upon Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

The new garage and workshop built with prison labor and with prison-made brick from the District of Columbia Workhouse, at a cost to the District of approximately \$800, is valued by competent judges to be worth, under ordinary conditions, from twelve to eighteen thousand dollars.

The woman's department is now a complete and individual unit with ingress and egress independent of the main-building activities. The functioning of this department within itself is admirable.

The remodeling of the north and south wings in the interest of efficiency is desirable and should be undertaken at the first opportunity. Results of the program thus far guarantee that the needs yet to be made would justify whatever outlay might be involved.

The turnover for the year was 11,875, or 51 less than in 1927. The daily average population was 464, or 3 prisoners per day more than last year. Four more men were sent to Atlanta and 87 less to Leavenworth than in 1927. Eleven women were sent to the Rhode Island State Reformatory, the same number that were sent last year. The transfer of prisoners discloses the fact that the District institutions at Occoquan and Lorton, Va., have received a larger share of the jail output than heretofore. The workhouse received 4,941, or 1,537 more than last year, while the reformatory took over 295 for more serious offenses, an increase of 120 over 1927.

The leading offense for which a jail sentence was imposed was, as usual, intoxication, with a total of 5,325, a decrease of 549 from last year, and the first recession since the passage of the prohibition law. For violating traffic regulations the jail received 710, an increase of 70 over last year.

A small unexpected balance remained from the sums appropriated during the year and the physical condition of the buildings and grounds reflects substantial improvement as a result of repairs and special attention to upkeep as resources permitted.

I want to express my most sincere appreciation for the cordial support and co-operation accorded me by the Board of Public Welfare and the general superintendent of penal institutions and to thank all the officers and employees of this institution for their loyal and efficient service.

W. L. PEAK,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*

	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1927, at 8 a. m.....	136	212	3	37	388
Prisoners received during the year.....	4,283	6,383	178	1,031	11,875
Prisoners recommitted during the year.....	260	217	6	17	500
Escaped prisoners returned.....	2	2			4
Total.....	4,681	6,814	187	1,085	12,767
Prisoners released during the year.....	4,529	6,555	178	1,043	12,305
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1928, at 8 a. m.....	152	259	9	42	462
RELEASED					
By expiration.....	1,044	1,743	25	459	3,271
By the courts.....	1,269	1,600	92	332	3,293
To workhouse, Ocoquan, Va.....	1,893	2,762	56	230	4,941
To District of Columbia reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	59	236			295
To United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	16	26			42
To United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	15	44			59
To State reformatory, Howard, R. I.....			1	10	11
To St. Elizabeths Hospital for Insane.....	9	2			11
To Blue Plains Home for the Aged.....		1			1
To National Training School for Boys.....		2			2
To sanitary officer.....	14	6	2	3	25
To immigration officer.....	7	1			8
By death.....	3	5			8
By execution.....	3	1			4
By escape from grounds <sup>1</sup> .....	16	10			26
By escape from east wing dormitory <sup>1</sup> .....	1	2			3
By parole.....	3				3
By escape from United States marshal at court <sup>1</sup> .....		1			1
By Gallinger Hospital through error.....	1	1			2
By expiration after restoration good time.....	1				1
Recommitted prisoners released.....	175	112	2	9	298
Total.....	4,529	6,555	178	1,043	12,305

<sup>1</sup> Accounting of 30 escaped trustees: Apprehended and returned to jail, 4; fines paid at court, 8; committed other charges, 12; unaccounted, 6.

Daily average of prisoners.....	464
Largest number of prisoners on any 1 day.....	581
Smallest number of prisoners on any 1 day.....	316

*Total number committed and released, by months*

	Committed					Released				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored		White	Colored	White	Colored	
1927										
July.....	339	508	11	73	931	368	553	13	84	1,018
August.....	376	620	15	104	1,115	370	584	14	100	1,068
September.....	353	518	17	93	981	410	515	15	95	1,035
October.....	379	543	19	89	1,030	374	536	18	85	1,013
November.....	349	502	15	76	942	348	542	18	76	984
December.....	359	508	12	78	957	379	515	13	88	995
1928										
January.....	362	515	11	72	960	403	550	9	69	1,031
February.....	330	445	18	61	854	362	457	18	61	898
March.....	334	543	6	76	959	361	530	10	74	975
April.....	309	545	15	86	955	315	584	9	74	982
May.....	443	584	20	106	1,153	459	610	18	110	1,197
June.....	350	552	19	117	1,038	380	579	23	127	1,109
Total.....	4,283	6,383	178	1,031	11,875	4,529	6,555	178	1,043	12,305

*Number of prisoners in confinement at the end of each month, and the daily average, by months*

	Male		Female		Total	Average
	White	Colored	White	Colored		
1927						
July.....	124	180	2	28	334	368
August.....	150	235	4	35	424	391
September.....	134	262	6	33	435	437
October.....	163	287	7	39	496	454
November.....	186	264	5	41	496	478
December.....	189	271	4	33	497	502
1928						
January.....	167	261	6	36	470	523
February.....	153	264	6	37	460	462
March.....	149	291	2	41	474	482
April.....	163	279	8	53	503	492
May.....	168	273	11	50	502	491
June.....	152	259	9	42	462	493

*Ages of prisoners committed*

Age	Number	Age	Number
20 years and under.....	1,089	51 to 60.....	907
21 to 30.....	4,372	60 and over.....	331
31 to 40.....	3,183	Total.....	11,875
41 to 50.....	1,993		

*Prisoners transferred to the Gallinger Hospital for hospital treatment and mental examination*

White males.....	114
Colored males.....	81
White females.....	12
Colored females.....	21
Total.....	228

*Transferred to penitentiaries*

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
State reformatory for women, Howard, R. I.....		1		10	11
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	15		44		59
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	16		26		42
District Reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	59		236		295
	90	1	306	10	407

*Length of sentences imposed on prisoners transferred to penitentiaries*

	Male						Female		Total
	Lorton		Leavenworth		Atlanta		Howard		
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
1 year and 1 day.....	3	11			1	2		1	18
1 year and 1 month.....		1							1
1 year and 6 months.....	7	12	1		2	2			24
2 years.....	16	51			1	3		2	73
2 years and 2 days.....		1							1
2 years and 4 months.....	1				1				2
2 years and 6 months.....	1	1			1				3
3 years.....	12	59	1		1	7	1		81
3 years and 1 day.....	1								1
3 years and 6 months.....		1							1
3 years and 6 months and 2 days.....	1								1
4 years.....	3	20	2			3		2	30
4 years and 6 months.....	1	2			1				4
5 years.....	4	33		5	2	7			51
6 years.....	3	7	1	1	1			2	15
7 years.....	1	4		1	1	5			12
7 years and 6 months.....	1	6		2					9
8 years.....		1	1						2
9 years.....		1		1					2
9 years and 8 months.....								1	1
10 years.....	3	9	3	4	2	3		1	25
11 years.....			1						
12 years.....		3							3
13 years.....		1	2						3
14 years.....	1			1					2
14 years and 5 months.....					1				1
15 years.....		11	1	5		6		1	24
16 years.....				1					1
19 years.....		1							1
20 years.....						1			1
25 years.....						3			3
30 years.....			2	4					6
40 years.....			1						1
Life.....				1					1
Parole violators.....						2			2
	59	236	16	26	15	44	1	10	407

*Financial statement*

## RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$43,220.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	64,780.00
Additional appropriation for salaries.....	6,125.00
For furnishing new wing and hospital.....	13,000.00
Unexpended balance construction of new wing.....	1,394.90
Total.....	<u>128,519.90</u>

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....	48,984.45
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$12,578.99
Bread.....	9,544.60
Groceries and provisions.....	20,102.39
Milk.....	585.60
Total for food.....	<u>42,811.58</u>
Ice.....	77.71
Clothing.....	160.20
Shoes and repairs to same.....	326.30
Dry goods.....	2,457.79
Total.....	<u>2,944.29</u>

Fuel	\$6,730.83	
Light	3,969.35	
Engineers' supplies	544.51	
Total		\$11,244.69
Furniture and household furnishings		1,428.39
Medical and surgical supplies		1,468.76
Fertilizers and seeds	36.46	
Forage	51.64	
Total		88.10
Stationery, printing, and office supplies		491.13
Telephone		268.44
Current repairs and materials for same		3,352.85
Hauling		73.07
Miscellaneous		419.82
Total maintenance of jail		113,653.28
For furnishing new wing and hospital		14,214.79
Total expenditures		127,868.07
Balance on hand June 30, 1928, all appropriations		651.83
		128,519.90

## REPORT OF THE WORKHOUSE

### *To the General Superintendent:*

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the workhouse, showing in condensed form the operations in all of its departments.

While the daily population was greater by 131, there was no noticeable increase of misconduct, and as a result the working efficiency increased.

The sanitary condition of the workhouse has been good during the year, although Doctor Warren, of the health department, reported adversely on a few conditions in the old buildings, although he seemed to understand that the long-used temporary wooden buildings could not be kept altogether sanitary.

Our building scheme, which was started in 1924 to include when finished 21 permanent brick buildings, has progressed so that we are now housing in the new buildings about 75 per cent of the population, and as soon as several other buildings now under construction are ready to use we will be able to remove several of the old frame buildings which are in a dilapidated condition.

The actual tillable acreage of our farm has been increased by about 30 acres by clearing the timberland and putting it in cultivation.

The dairy herd is steadily increasing in efficiency and is yielding good results.

The piggery shows a noticeable increased production over last year; about 140 acres of woodland has been reclaimed and fenced in for hog pasture.

The brick plant manufactured nearly 5,000,000 bricks this year, and after the proposed additional kilns are finished the yearly output should reach 8,000,000.

The Christian people of Washington, D. C., have been untiringly faithful in administering to the inmates.

The year has been full of good works and accomplishments, which has been made possible by the intelligent cooperation and industry of the officers and employees, and to them I owe and desire to express my sincere appreciation.

Added hereto are the reports from the physician and head matron.

In conclusion I desire to express to you and to your official associates my thanks and gratitude for the constant interest in the welfare and betterment of the institution, and for the prompt and uniform support received, without which results obtained would not have been possible. Finally, allow me to express to you these personal remarks—you had time for everything, no one was too poor to enlist your interest, no one was high enough to dictate your policy, no one was rich enough to purchase your favor, and no one was too miserable to command your aid.

JULIAN A. SCHOEN,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*

### *Financial statement*

	Appropriations	Expenditures	Balance unexpended
Salaries:			
Administration, joint.....	\$7,500.00	\$7,495.00	\$5.00
Workhouse services.....	72,540.00	71,772.62	767.38
Maintenance.....	119,000.00	118,814.35	185.65
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing.....	47,500.00	47,266.35	233.65
Construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs.....	60,000.00	59,807.42	192.58
Total.....	306,540.00	305,155.74	1,384.26

Appropriation for construction, dynamite, oils, repairs, etc., \$60,000, expended as follows:

Salaries, foremen, per diem	\$24,062.65
Brick plant	4,342.00
Dynamite	81.51
Electrical	1,211.23
Cement and lime	6,150.19
Hardware, tools, etc	2,004.26
Paints, oils, etc	3,008.06
Plumbing, engineer supplies, etc	6,534.51
Lumber, construction material, roofing, etc	11,587.16
Maintenance of wharf, miscellaneous items, etc	825.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,807.42</b>

Appropriation for maintenance, \$119,000, expended as follows:

Salaries, foremen, per diem	15,684.21
Groceries, food supplies, meats, fish, etc	49,205.89
Tobacco	1,930.09
Clothing, dry goods, shoes, and repairs	13,037.70
Furniture and house furnishings	685.90
Medical and surgical supplies	884.43
Laundry and cleaning supplies	1,895.70
Automobiles and repairs, gasoline, oils, etc	3,883.68
Transportation	4,415.00
Tugs and scows	324.95
Farm tools and equipment	2,208.74
Forage, stable, etc	19,448.48
Machinery, engineer supplies, and hardware	942.35
Plumbing, electrical, paints, blacksmith supplies	1,461.72
Postage	280.00
Library, stationery, and printing	1,162.50
Miscellaneous, freight and telephone, etc	1,363.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,814.35</b>
Fuel for maintenance and manufacturing	47,266.35
Farm products less deliveries to the District of Columbia Reformatory	62,311.61

<b>Total cost for maintenance, manufacturing, and farm products</b>	<b>228,392.31</b>
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Credits:

Brick delivered to the District of Columbia, 2,549,971, at \$15 per thousand	38,249.56
Brick delivered to the District of Columbia Reformatory, 658,205, at \$15 per thousand	9,873.07
Brick used at the District of Columbia Workhouse, 814,078, at \$15 per thousand	12,211.17
Sand used at the District of Columbia Reformatory	184.00
Sand used at the District of Columbia Workhouse	424.00
Tile used at the District of Columbia Workhouse	324.00
Tile used at the District of Columbia Reformatory	138.00
Lumber sawed	2,812.50
Wood cut	2,600.00
Farm products used	63,786.61
Milk used at the District of Columbia Reformatory	2,855.08
Workhouse fuel used to furnish lights and water to the District of Columbia Reformatory	8,838.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,296.49</b>
<b>Net cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing and construction</b>	<b>86,095.82</b>

<b>Total cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, and farm products</b>	<b>228,392.31</b>
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## Brick statement:

Brick in stock July 1, 1927-----	1, 471, 770
Brick manufactured-----	4, 813, 190
Total-----	6, 284, 960
Brick used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	814, 078
Brick used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	658, 205
Brick delivered to the District of Columbia-----	2, 549, 971
Brick crushed and imperfect-----	438, 543
Brick on hand June 30, 1928-----	1, 824, 163
Total-----	6, 284, 960

*Cost to the District government for the operation of the institution*

## Debits:

Appropriations-----	\$306, 540. 00
Farm products raised-----	66, 641. 69
Lumber sawed-----	2, 812. 50
Wood cut-----	2, 600. 00
Total-----	378, 594. 19

## Credits:

Farm products used-----	63, 786. 61
Lumber sawed-----	2, 812. 50
Wood cut-----	2, 600. 00
2,549,971 brick to District of Columbia at \$15 per thousand-----	38, 249. 56
658,205 brick to District of Columbia Reformatory at \$15 per thousand-----	9, 873. 07
814,078 brick used at the District of Columbia Workhouse at \$15 per thousand-----	12, 211. 17
Sand used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	424. 00
Sand used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	184. 00
Milk used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	2, 855. 08
Tile used at the District of Columbia Workhouse-----	324. 00
Tile used at the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	138. 00
Workhouse fuel used to furnish lights and water to the District of Columbia Reformatory-----	8, 838. 50
Net cost of salaries, maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, and construction-----	236, 297. 70
Total-----	378, 594. 19

## RECAPITULATION

Total appropriations and products-----	378, 594. 19
Total credits, book only-----	142, 296. 49
Total cost of maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, and construction-----	236, 297. 70
Total appropriations only-----	306, 540. 00
Total credits, book only-----	142, 296. 49
Net cost for maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, and construction-----	164, 243. 51
The daily average population-----	665. 6
The previous year-----	534. 17
<i>Cost for salaries, maintenance, fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, construction and repairs, etc.</i>	
The gross cost per day-----	\$833. 755
The net cost per capita per year-----	246. 76
The net cost per capita per day-----	. 6742
The net cost for subsistence per capita per day-----	. 18847

*Products of farm, dairy, hog pens, and orchard*

Farm products	\$14,544.17
Dairy	28,313.27
Hog pens	20,454.45
Orchards	3,329.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,641.69</b>

*Movement of population*

Number of prisoners June 30, 1927	506
Admitted during the year, white	1,928
Admitted during the year, colored	2,926
Recaptured	12
Recaptured from previous years	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,378</b>
Discharged	4,668
Died	9
Escaped	22
Number remaining June 30, 1928	679
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,378</b>

*Prisoners received, by months*

Months	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
July	138	6	212	15	371
August	164	3	244	22	433
September	160	10	180	25	375
October	208	9	244	23	484
November	155	8	270	25	458
December	148	0	220	16	384
January	135	0	196	8	339
February	159	4	179	12	354
March	144	6	213	20	383
April	109	2	240	10	361
May	189	5	286	21	501
June	164	2	214	31	411
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>4,854</b>

*Average monthly population*

	Male	Female		Male	Female
July	511.29	46.06	January	595.02	57.30
August	577.10	43.18	February	589.14	45.01
September	575.27	51.10	March	624.09	37.11
October	647.05	60.08	April	671.20	41.09
November	638.02	59.11	May	684.25	49.08
December	621.04	59.24	June	648.09	52.01

Daily average population, male	615.14
Daily average population, female	50.03

*Ages of female prisoners received*

	White	Colored	Total
From 17 to 25.....	18	88	106
From 26 to 30.....	9	61	70
From 31 to 40.....	16	51	67
From 41 to 55.....	10	25	35
From 56 to 75.....	2	3	5
Total.....	55	228	283

*Ages of male prisoners received*

	White	Colored	Total
From 17 to 20.....	89	390	479
From 21 to 30.....	499	1,104	1,603
From 31 to 40.....	489	692	1,181
From 41 to 50.....	419	331	750
From 51 to 60.....	254	122	376
From 61 to 70.....	125	46	171
Over 70.....	9	2	11
Total.....	1,884	2,687	4,571

## SUPPORT OF ABANDONED WIVES

The amount paid under the nonsupport act for the support of abandoned wives and children was \$2,745.

## REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

## SEWING ROOM

There were 3,886 garments made in the sewing room of the women's department during the fiscal year and 61,813 garments repaired.

## LAUNDRY

There were 244,537 pieces laundered at the laundry of the women's department during the fiscal year.

## REPORT OF THE REFORMATORY

*To the General Superintendent:*

I herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year, which has been an exceptionally fine year:

Our present population now numbers 427, which is a very large increase over last year; besides the men we have received the past six months are much longer termed than we have ever had before.

So far we have been fortunate enough to find work for every man in the institution, and as long as we can keep them occupied everything will run along smoothly as it is at the present time.

The following will give you an estimate as to our production:

Automobile tags -----	\$16,900.00
Bakery -----	22,812.50
Brooms and baskets -----	3,385.50
Clothing -----	2,672.00
Farm -----	15,168.10
Foundry (from Jan. 1) -----	3,452.95
Cannery -----	4,385.00
Sauerkraut -----	440.00

The above figures are given on the principal items of the institution; others of less importance have not been enumerated.

An item which I neglected to mention and think important enough to do so is, we have cleared over 100 acres of land and this is now under cultivation, and with the early planting it looks as though we will have a very large crop, with little or nothing to buy, and take care of our needs very nicely.

The health and cleanliness of the institution has been very good with the equipment we have at the present time.

The railroad we have completed and in operation; also the grading is about finished.

Our new buildings, which are now under completion, have five dormitories occupied with about half of our population.

Would like to make a few recommendations, if I may be permitted, and they will be beneficial to the institution. We are badly in need of our assembly hall, schoolrooms, and hospital. The assembly hall has been started, and request that you get behind the material, so we can rush it to completion.

Also suggest uniforms for the officers and a different uniform for the men, for at present if these men reach the highway their clothes are no different than the average man you see on the outside.

It is needless to say how badly we are in need of our laundry equipment, and some action should be taken at once, owing to our increased population.

Our water supply should by all means be given some consideration, should anything go wrong with the present plant; incidentally, a filtration plant is very essential.

Our present electric plant should be given some thought also, for should the arrangement at present fail to function and plunge us into total darkness it would leave us absolutely helpless.

In conclusion I want to thank the officers for their cooperation and assistance, and with very few exceptions they are all capable men, always willing to work when emergencies arise and conditions demand.

I take this opportunity also in thanking you for your untiring efforts, interest, and cooperation both in the institution and myself.

A. C. TAWSE,  
*Assistant Superintendent.*

*Financial statement*

## APPROPRIATIONS

Maintenance .....	\$65,000.00	
Maintenance, foundry .....	9,000.00	
		\$74,000.00
Salaries :		
Reformatory .....	57,800.00	
Joint workhouse and reformatory .....	7,500.00	
		65,300.00
Deficiency for auto-tag paints, etc .....		13,000.00
Machinery for tags, 1927-28 .....		32,000.00
Permanent construction, buildings, etc .....		73,000.00
Fuel for maintenance .....		10,000.00
Total .....		267,300.00

## DISBURSEMENTS

Maintenance .....	\$65,000.00	
Maintenance, foundry .....	9,000.00	
		74,000.00
Salaries :		
Reformatory .....	56,389.88	
Joint workhouse and reformatory .....	7,495.00	
		63,884.88
Deficiency for auto-tag paints, etc .....		9,937.05
Machinery for tags, 1927-28 .....		31,947.91
Permanent construction, buildings, etc .....		72,949.53
Fuel for maintenance .....		9,923.21
Appropriation unexpended .....		4,657.42
Total .....		267,300.00
Appropriation for maintenance and foundry .....		74,000.00
Credit for sale of brooms .....		3,298.98
Total .....		77,298.98

## Disbursements :

Salaries .....	3,929.91
Meats, fish, etc .....	10,695.97
Groceries and provisions .....	8,793.87
Flour .....	4,887.64
Butter .....	935.48
Eggs .....	2,266.63
Clothing and dry goods .....	7,399.94
Shoes and repairs for same .....	3,583.87
Laundry and cleaning supplies .....	1,299.09
Forage .....	5,122.20
Farm tools .....	798.17
Seeds and fertilizer .....	1,243.76
Transportation .....	695.48
Stationery and printing .....	244.67
Telephone and tolls .....	218.34
Freight and express .....	771.50
Electrical supplies .....	395.29
Oils, lubricants, and equipment .....	502.45
Tools .....	121.87
Repairs .....	575.50
Postage .....	260.00
Blacksmith supplies .....	208.93
Broom supplies .....	2,083.89
Furniture and house furnishings .....	493.63

## Disbursements—Continued.

Photographic supplies	\$36.56
Gratuity	995.00
Automobile supplies	709.71
China ware and supplies for kitchen	325.32
Newspapers	328.75
Gasoline	685.04
Dental services	345.00
Sewing-room supplies	139.41
Printers' supplies	293.51
Medical and surgical supplies	306.26
Canning equipment and supplies	1,188.58
Tobacco	1,369.32
Paint and supplies for tag shop	2,105.90
Miscellaneous	1,245.79
For foundry:	
Cupola	1,170.00
Tools	965.47
Lumber	1,480.91
Iron and metals	504.28
Materials	1,896.07
Brushes	20.30
Traveling crane	3,168.00
	<hr/> 76,807.26 <hr/>
Appropriation for permanent construction, buildings, etc.	73,000.00
Balance available from previous appropriations	201.79
Total	<hr/> 73,201.79 <hr/>

## Disbursements:

Salaries	26,449.87
Cement and lime	4,531.42
Engineer and plumbing supplies	8,873.12
Sewer pipe and supplies	2,123.57
Electrical supplies	1,285.84
Roofing	3,839.78
Iron and metals	2,591.01
Kitchen equipment	9,740.65
Lumber	4,383.58
Boilers and repairs	1,567.10
Refrigeration	5,320.00
Paints	1,079.14
Tools	421.04
Drafting supplies	201.10
Repairs	231.56
Material for railway	201.70
Oils	6.55
Miscellaneous	102.50
	<hr/> 72,949.53 <hr/>
Appropriation for tag machinery and materials	32,000.00

## Disbursements:

Machinery	18,250.00
Metal	9,120.77
Paint	2,576.35
Electrical equipment	928.37
Envelopes and paraffin paper	721.72
Lumber	241.80
Repairs	107.60
Telegrams	1.30
	<hr/> 31,947.91 <hr/>

Appropriation for auto paints and metal (deficiency)-----	\$13,000.00
Disbursements:	
Metal-----	7,873.40
Paint-----	1,353.71
Envelopes-----	477.99
Repairs-----	231.95
Total-----	9,937.05
Appropriation for fuel for maintenance-----	10,000.00
Disbursements: Fuel-----	9,923.21

*Prisoners received and discharged*

Population, July 1, 1927-----	322
Received from jail-----	295
Returned parole violators-----	4
Recaptured-----	6
Recaptured from previous years-----	3
	630
Discharged-----	182
Paroled-----	21
Escaped-----	13
Commuted-----	2
Released through jail-----	2
Died-----	1
Population, June 30, 1928-----	409
	630

*Prisoners received, by months*

	Colored	White		Colored	White
July-----	20	6	February-----	23	6
August-----	1	2	March-----	34	4
September-----	1	0	April-----	39	8
October-----	17	4	May-----	12	8
November-----	12	1	June-----	27	6
December-----	20	5			
January-----	30	9	Total for year-----	236	59

*Average monthly population*

July-----	330.484	February-----	331.139
August-----	320.355	March-----	341.580
September-----	301.100	April-----	379.133
October-----	290.406	May-----	399.855
November-----	293.667	June-----	402.133
December-----	304.710		
January-----	320.742	Average daily population-----	334.608

*Brooms manufactured and furnished the various branches of the government of the District of Columbia*

74 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen brooms, 40-pound, at \$8.25-----	per dozen-----	\$611.18
333 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen brooms, 30-pound, at \$7.25-----	do-----	2,414.85
120 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen brooms, 24-pound, at \$5.25-----	do-----	633.93
36 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen brooms, whisk, at \$2-----	do-----	73.33
Total-----		3,733.29

*Products of farm and piggery*

Farm products-----	\$15,798.10
Hogs slaughtered-----	2,018.50
Total-----	17,816.60

*Summary of other industries*

Products:	
Cannery-----	\$4,825.00
Clothing manufactured-----	2,672.00
Automobile license plates-----	16,900.00
Foundry castings-----	3,452.95
Total-----	27,849.95

*Parole statistics*

Number of prisoners on parole July 1, 1927-----	30
Paroled during year-----	21
Total-----	51
Discharged from parole during year-----	20
Parole violations-----	6
Paroles in good standing June 30, 1928-----	25
Total-----	51
Earnings of prisoners on parole during year-----	\$23,838.26

*Population and cost*

Daily average population-----	334.608
Previous year-----	303.796
Gross cost per day-----	\$379.25
Gross cost per man per day-----	1.13
Gross cost per capita for the year-----	413.50
Net cost of subsistence per man per day-----	.2060
Net cost of subsistence per man per day, less farm products and fresh pork-----	.1729



## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

*To the Board of Trustees:*

I have the honor to submit my report of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928:

**Receipts:**

From appropriation—

For salaries and support of inmates, including deficiency appropriations of \$1,805.37 and \$5,973-----	\$176, 598. 37
For building, balance on hand last report----	65, 496. 21
	<b>\$242, 094. 58</b>

**Disbursements:**

For salaries and support of inmates-----	171, 944. 00
For support of inmates, 1927-----	1, 805. 37
For building-----	45, 263. 43
	<b>219, 012. 80</b>
	<b>23, 081. 78</b>

**Leaving unexpended balances as follows:**

For salaries and support of inmates-----	2, 849. 00
For building-----	20, 232. 78
	<b>23, 081. 78</b>

There has been received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of miscellaneous receipts, the sum of \$98.55. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, the same has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

There has also been covered into the Treasury to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts" the sum of \$40,801.15, received during the year from the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, for care and maintenance of District of Columbia wards.

Very respectfully,

E. T. HISER, *Treasurer.*

*Classification of expenditures for salaries and support for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928*

01. Total personal services-----	<b>\$73, 258. 71</b>
Supplies and materials:	
0200. Stationery and office supplies-----	1, 320. 92
0210. Medical and hospital supplies-----	1, 316. 66
0220. Scientific and educational supplies-----	2, 056. 31
0230. Fuel-----	12, 697. 11
0240. Wearing apparel and sewing supplies-----	12, 206. 76
0250. Forage and other supplies for animals-----	5, 180. 62
0260. Provisions-----	37, 440. 64
0280. Sundries-----	4, 819. 26
0290. Materials-----	2, 955. 86
02. Total supplies and materials-----	<b>79, 994. 14</b>

03. Subsistence and support of persons (service)-----	\$4.50
Communication service:	
0500. Telegraph service-----	24.00
0510. Telephone service-----	202.03
0520. Other communication service-----	17.00
05. Total communication service-----	247.74
Travel expenses:	
0601. Transportation-----	1,482.58
0640. Subsistence-----	156.69
06. Total travel expenses-----	1,639.27
07. Transportation of things (service)-----	73.71
10. Furnishing of heat, light, and power-----	3,426.22
12. Repairs and alterations-----	887.84
13. Special and miscellaneous current expenses-----	420.92
2230. Gratuities, including transportation-----	5,886.49
Equipment:	
3010. Furniture, furnishings, and fixtures-----	3,965.52
3020. Educational, scientific, and recreational supplies-----	325.37
3040. Livestock, etc.-----	85.25
3050. Other equipment-----	1,728.32
30. Total equipment-----	6,104.46
Total-----	171,944.00

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928:

*Statistics*

Total number of boys received from the beginning of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1928-----	8,185
Average age of boys received since the opening-----	15.86
Boys in the school June 30, 1927-----	507
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia-----	59
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia-----	2
By commitment from the United States courts-----	235
By paroled boys returned-----	8
By escaped boys returned-----	5
Total for the year-----	309
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole-----	74
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole-----	4
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys paroled-----	51
By expiration of sentence-----	140
By commutation of sentence by the President-----	2
Transferred to other institutions-----	2

Discharged, etc., during the year—Continued.

Returned to court by order of the court.....	2	
Turned over to United States marshal.....	1	
Escaped and still absent.....	45	
		<u>321</u>
Remaining in the school June 30, 1928.....		495
Maximum number during the year.....		524
Minimum number during the year.....		465
Average number of boys during the year.....		500.75
Average age of boys received during the year.....		15.96
		<u><u>296</u></u>
Received on first commitment.....		5
Returned from escape.....		8
Returned from parole.....		
Total number received.....		<u>309</u>

## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the National Training School for Girls.

The total population on June 30 was 118, consisting of 111 girls, 20 white and 92 colored, and 6 colored babies. This includes 8 Federal girls, 4 white and 4 colored.

The work of the school has progressed along many lines. The affairs of both branches are in good condition. The spirit of the institution has very definitely improved, I think I can safely say. In both the white and colored groups there has been a marked response in the matter of endeavor. Aside from some run-arounds, which we may always expect, there has been no serious disorder in the school.

Once more we are able to report a condition of excellent general health in the institution. Doctor and dentist have been prompt in their attention. The regular medical clinics three half days and dental clinic one half day, weekly, have been continued. Copy of the physician's report is attached.

Every girl is required to spend a portion of the day in the schoolroom during the school period from September to June. The work is elementary throughout.

The various household industries have been pursued as heretofore arranged, the girls being transferred from one department to another as they learn to do good work.

The sewing department has done meritorious work during the year. Besides making all clothing for the institution the girls have made 2,516 garments for the child caring division of your board—namely, 792 dresses, 46 middie blouses, 46 middie skirts, 756 gowns, 636 slips, 120 pairs drawers, and 120 romper suits. Our girls are interested in the work, and the instructors have cooperated splendidly. Good material is used, the workmanship is good, and quite a bit of artistic work is added to the dresses in the way of a touch of hand embroidery here and there; the garments are superior to those usually contracted for, will wear much longer, and represented a saving to the District last year of \$543. The amount of work produced is good when we consider that ordinary foot sewing machines were used, and some of these were very old. The value of the training to the girls in this line of the work can not be overestimated.

Our parole department is an important one, and especial attention is given same. Positions are found for the girls who are ready for parole, and each girl is followed up carefully. An excellent home was secured for a white girl in Grand Rapids, Mich., in the home of a sister of one of our officers. The girl is employed and is treated as a member of the family. Another white girl, of Catholic faith, was sent to a Catholic college in Duluth, Minn. Also many good homes have been found for colored girls; one is living with a family in Chevy Chase receiving \$10 a week; another is receiving \$6 per week in a family in Silver Springs, Md.; the family is delighted with this girl and reports that the children "just love Pearl." There are instances where the girls do not make good and have to be returned to school for further training or until a more suitable home is found. But, on the whole, we feel that much good is being done for our wards.

The girls are given every opportunity for religious worship according to their own particular faith. Services are held every Sunday by ministers of different denominations or workers from the various churches in the city.

All holidays have been appropriately observed. Several entertainments have been given by the colored girls; a Christmas pageant, The White Christmas, and an Easter pageant, From Garden to Galilee, were very enjoyable.

A fire in the superintendent's quarters in September last, caused by an inmate neglecting to turn off the current from an electric iron, was much regretted. Considerable damage was done to kitchen and pantry, but no one was injured. Electric irons are not in general use in the school, but the officers in each building are permitted to have one or two for special work. The old irons are being replaced by irons with automatic stop.

The small farm on Conduit Road yielded a fair supply of vegetables last year, which, together with the help of the Muirkirk farm, provided for the colored family during the summer with a small surplus for canning. Ten hogs and four calves were slaughtered.

Improvements on Conduit Road: New poultry house, large plastering repairs in 2 buildings, repairing roofs of 2 old buildings, repairs to steam line, painting interior of 1 building, painting house for male employees, increase of 17 hogs and 6 calves.

#### MUIRKIRK

The average number of white girls during the year was 20. The main building is occupied by two officers and 14 girls—its total capacity. The assistant superintendent, one teacher, and six girls live in the dwelling house; an overseer and two farm hands live in the bungalow. Meals are served in a central dining room. Each girl has an individual room. Most of the girls take pride in keeping their rooms tidy and prettily arranged. The place has a comfortable and homelike appearance, and the girls are as happy as we could expect them to be.

Each girl takes a turn doing any kind of work that is to be done, such as cooking, laundry work, house cleaning, etc., and all sewing, making of new garments, mending, and darning are done by the girls. They do a good bit of embroidery work, both for themselves and for the school. They help with the farm work, and all enjoy being out in the open.

When school began last fall there were no girls who really wanted to attend, but later most of them became interested and we have noticed quite an improvement. Several have taken particular interest in learning to typewrite; two typewriting machines have been provided and more will be provided as they are needed.

Two plays have been given—one on Washington's Birthday, "The Minute Man," and one in May entitled "Sophronia's Wedding." On the latter occasion a band of musicians was secured by one of our teachers, which made the evening one of merriment: dancing was enjoyed and refreshments served. Long walks are taken about the country, and the girls are sometimes given a long ride in the big truck, accompanied always by a teacher; they play baseball, croquet, card games, dance, and sometimes have picnics on the lawn.

Religious services are held on Sunday afternoons. Mass is held for the Catholic girls on Tuesday mornings by Father Thomas V. Moore; the Episcopal girls receive communion once a month from Rev. George W. Dow. Five girls have joined the Congress Heights Baptist Church and were baptised by Rev. Edward E. Richardson. One girl was baptized in the Catholic faith.

We are equipping a medical clinic at Muirkirk and are expecting to begin weekly clinics in July or August. This will be a great improvement over the old method of taking the white girls to the clinic on Conduit Road.

We hope that Congress this year will grant us the authority to use the balance of the building fund for equipping a laundry. The small family laundry in the basement of the old dwelling house, which we have been using, is most inadequate for an institution, and takes much time of girls and teacher which could be used to better advantage.

A splendid new chicken house has been erected for our 700 chickens; and we are about to build a new tool and machine house. The farm work is going on as rapidly as possible with our limited help—60 acres are now under cultivation. The produce from the farm was as follows: 406 bushels late potatoes, 24 bushels early potatoes, 47 bushels winter onions, 600 dozen sugar corn, 150 bushels tomatoes, 300 pumpkins, 25 bushels string beans, 10 bushels carrots, 30 bushels lima beans, 10 bushels squash, 5 bushels cymplings, 2 bushels radishes, 15 bushels beets, 25 bushels turnips, 2 bushel cucumbers, 10 bushels peppers, 5 bushels spinach, 5 bushels kale, 1,000 heads early cabbage, 3,000 heads late cabbage, 200 heads lettuce, 500 bunches spring onions, 735 quarts strawberries. Twenty-two hogs and four calves were slaughtered. Produced 116 bushels wheat, 850 bushels field corn, 4 tons straw, 23 tons hay, 1,830 gallons of milk, and 850 dozen eggs.

Improvements at Muirkirk: New poultry house, 20 feet by 87 feet, with a fenced-in 1-acre run; 120 rods stock fences put up—posts cut from farm; 1 movable hog pen, 8 by 10 feet; 400 feet water pipe laid to farm buildings for watering stock; installed 1 electric pump; replaced cheap locks on doors of girls' rooms by good locks; increase 21 hogs and 2 calves.

This branch of the school is located 25 miles from the Conduit Road branch. The superintendent resides on Conduit Road, which is the larger branch, and

where the business offices are located. It is unfortunate that the two groups are so far apart, as it is impossible for the superintendent to keep in as close touch with the white girls as she would wish. While every confidence is placed in the assistant superintendent at Muirkirk, yet the responsibility rests upon the head, and the superintendent should be in close touch with the school every day and almost every minute if she is to do justice to the same. I recommend that the two branches of the institution be operated separately, and that each have its superintendent.

I want to thank the board of welfare for their loyal support, and Mr. George S. Wilson, director, and the assistants in his office for their wonderful help throughout the year.

To the assistant superintendent and other employees of the school, and to our many friends, I acknowledge with much gratitude your help in carrying on the work of the school.

LOTTIE R. RICHARDSON, *Superintendent.*

### *Movement of population*

	White	Colored	Total
Present June 30, 1927 (including 5 infants, 1 white and 4 colored).....	16	100	116
Admitted.....	12	19	31
Admitted, infants.....		6	6
Returned from parole.....	2	12	14
Recaptured.....	9	18	27
	39	155	194
Paroled.....	5	23	28
Expiration of sentence (Federal).....	3		3
Matured.....	2	4	6
Escaped.....	7	25	32
To other institution.....		1	1
Released pending court proceedings.....	1		1
Released (infants).....	1	4	5
Remaining June 30, 1928 (including 6 infants, colored).....	20	98	118
	39	155	194
Daily average number.....			119
Highest number at any time during year.....			132
Lowest number at any time during year.....			111
Days' maintenance furnished employees.....			10, 585
Days' maintenance furnished inmates.....			43, 435

### *Financial statement*

#### RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$31,500.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	35,000.00
Received for care of Federal prisoners.....	5,020.43
Total receipts.....	71,520.43

#### EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services, \$31,382.97, \$995.05.....	32,378.02
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$4,126.67
Flour.....	473.73
Bread.....	819.63
Groceries and provisions.....	6,503.48
Total for food.....	11,923.51
Ice.....	329.57
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	681.55
Clothing.....	\$325.90
Shoes and repairs to same.....	533.64
Dry goods.....	1,341.11
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	2,200.65

Fuel-----	\$5,651.67	
Light-----	1,515.17	
Engineers' supplies-----	30.34	
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies-----		\$7,197.18
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----		2,539.97
Medical and dental and surgical supplies and instruments-----		469.03
Medical attendance-----		2,400.00
Blacksmithing and materials for same-----	\$44.50	
Farm tools and appliances-----	42.16	
Fertilizers and seeds-----	545.56	
Forage-----	2,537.90	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc-----		3,170.12
School expenses-----		301.50
Amusements-----		155.50
Materials used in industries-----		175.50
Stationery, printing, and office expenses-----		242.39
Telephone-----		311.25
Car tickets-----		40.00
Current repairs and materials for same-----		356.57
Freight-----		17.39
Recapture and parole-----		128.66
Improvements and general repairs-----		4,667.81
Repairs to motor trucks-----		114.99
Miscellaneous expenses, motor trucks-----		123.91
Miscellaneous-----		1,016.06
Total expenditures (salaries, \$31,382.97; labor, \$995.05; maintenance, \$38,563.11)-----		70,941.13
Balance on hand June 30, 1928 (salaries, \$117.03; maintenance, \$462.27)-----		579.30

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

During the year ending July 1, 1928, 31 new girls were admitted to the school and 41 old girls were returned from parole or runaway. Among the new girls 12, or about 39 per cent, had syphilis, and 15, or about 50 per cent, had gonorrhea. Among the returned girls there were one new case of syphilis and four old cases; i. e., cases previously recorded and treated here. There were 16 new cases of gonorrhea among the returned girls, 9 of which were second infections in girls who during previous sojourns in the school had had gonorrhea and had been cleared up. There were 10 old cases of gonorrhea, making a total of 26, or about 63 per cent, of the recidivists.

Among the new admissions and returns diseased tonsils were by far the commonest nonvenereal complaint. Bad teeth and malnutrition were also common. Five girls were pregnant. The intelligence quotient was ascertainable in only five cases, four of whom were found to be feeble-minded. The lowest grade admitted last year had an intelligence quotient of 43, an imbecile by the Terman standard. One mental breakdown, necessitating transfer to St. Elizabeths Hospital, occurred this year. Regular psychological examination of every admission and follow-up psychological work are among the greatest present medical needs of the institution.

During the year we have had seven tonsillectomies and one major operation done at the Gallinger Hospital. A discouragingly large number of our patients have refused tonsillectomy, though obviously in need of it.

A weekly clinic is conducted for all babies in the institution. When a mother is paroled she is referred to the child hygiene station nearest her home and a history of the baby mailed to the child hygiene service.

We regard the results of these varied activities as encouraging and we are endeavoring every year to make them more worth while. The school continues to maintain a high standard of sanitation and hygiene, as evidenced by the immense physical improvement in most of our charges following admission and by our low morbidity rate, aside from those chronic conditions which our inmates bring with them on their arrival.

KATE B. KARPELES, M. D., *Physician.*

## REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

*Medical staff*.—W. D. Tewksbury, M. D., physician in chief. Physicians: John Thomas, A. B., M. D.; Thomas Claytor, M. D. Surgeons: George Tully Vaughn, M. D.; Edmund Horgan, M. D. Laryngologists: Charles W. Richardson, M. D.; Reginald Walker, M. D. Pathologist: C. A. Amos, M. D. Superintendent: Joseph Winthrop Peabody, M. D. Resident physician: Winthrop A. Risk, M. D. Röntgenologist: Walter M. Merrill, M. D. Superintendent of nurses: Miss Rose De Coursey.

The annual report herewith submitted represents the twentieth year of active service of the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia. The hospital was opened in July, 1908, for the care of indigent cases in all stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. By an act of Congress pay cases were admitted for the first time on July 1, 1924. The fixed rate for such cases is \$2 per day. The hospital is constructed on the ward plan; four wards for those in the moderately and far-advanced stages, with two 4-bed wards for moderately advanced cases and four wards for ambulatory patients. In addition, selected male cases may be cared for in open-air shacks, giving a total bed capacity for the hospital of 210 beds.

The institution is owned by the municipal government and is under the immediate supervision of the Board of Public Welfare. Applicants for admission, recommended for hospitalization by private physicians or through the tuberculosis clinic of the health department, are investigated, and if legal citizens of the District of Columbia, are eligible for admission either as charity or pay cases.

During the past fiscal year 558 patients received treatment, the daily average number being 148.2, and the average length of stay 14.09 weeks. The number of days' maintenance furnished was 54,240, with the daily cost per patient of \$2.35. Twenty-three pay cases received treatment. The money thus collected, \$3,261, in no way supports the hospital, as it is turned over to the collector of taxes.

During the year just closed more patients were cared for than in any other one year in the history of the institution. This does not mean that the disease is increasing in the community. The city is growing in population, and also the laity are beginning to recognize that a hospital of this kind renders an important service in many ways, the most important of which are: A place wherein those ill with the disease may secure the proper treatment in a suitable environment; wherein the active case may be cared for, removing the source of infection from the home and community; and as an institution of health education, wherein the patients are taught methods of protecting their own families and others from becoming infected with the disease.

In addition to the usual routine treatment, artificial pneumothorax and the alpine lamp were used in selected cases.

Tuberculosis, being a chronic and wasting disease, a liberal and mixed diet has been given, but no forced feeding. Following the custom of former years, special diets were arranged to meet the various complications. Three meals a day were served, with plenty of milk and eggs.

The department of occupational therapy, an indispensable factor, is under the direction of Mrs. Agnes H. Stewart, and is financed by the Washington Tuberculosis Association. The Occupational Therapy Building was used by the tuberculosis clinic of the health department from October 15, 1927, to June 15, 1928, owing to the fact that their quarters in the center of the city were razed to make way for new Government buildings. As no suitable quarters could be found in which to house the clinic in the down-town section of the city, it was moved to the hospital grounds and located in the building used for therapy. This curtailed to some extent the workshop activities of the department, but the bedside crafts and the social diversions sponsored by the occupational therapy department were continued without interruption.



Occupational therapy activities are not alone confined to regular craft work. An interest has been developed in the care of the grounds. Each season provides highly interesting things to be done out of doors toward the propagation of bulbs, plants, and shrubbery. Just as craft work is analyzed and fitted to the right persons, so are all these out-of-door activities.

Library work is included in the occupational-therapy program. The recent gift of a library cart for the conveyance of books and magazines through the wards for the bedside distribution has proved to be an interesting innovation.

Through the generosity of the Rotary Club, a group of patients were taken for a drive around the Speedway when the cherry blossoms were in bloom. Through the courtesy of the Film Booking Co., moving pictures have been featured every Monday evening. Mr. Nathaniel K. Gardner, production manager, Elite Laundry, donates and operates the machine. From June to October the pictures were shown on the lawn in order that the children attending the 24-hour summer health camp, which is located on the hospital grounds, might share in the pleasure. Musicals, vaudeville, and dramatic entertainments have been presented on an average of twice a month. The Kiwanis Club continues to sponsor band concerts from June to October. A pleasant feature of this musical treat by the Marine, Navy, and Army Bands is the presence each evening of Kiwanians and their families. These genial hosts furnish a medium through which the patients may enjoy contacts and friendships with persons and interests untouched by the blight of illness.

The occupational therapy department initiates social service adjustments with agencies equipped to meet the special needs. Religious services in the dining hall every Sunday afternoon by the various denominational groups is an established custom.

Aside from individual patrons who have made private contributions to this department for the advancement of special projects, the hospital is indebted to the following organizations: The Kiwanis Club, Elks Club, District Chapter American Red Cross, Business Women's Council, Catholic Daughters of America, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Episcopal City Missions, Federation of Music Clubs, Park View Women's Club, Starmont Aid, Inner Luthern Mission, the North Star Union, and Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Since the establishment of the department of occupational therapy in the autumn of 1921, the financial burden of all this work has been borne by the Tuberculosis Association of the District of Columbia, but it is hoped that the time is not far distant when it will become an integral part of the institution through an act of Congress.

During the past year the porches on the first and second floors of the east and west wings of the hospital were inclosed and extended upward so as to give the third floor covered and inclosed porches. These porches will be ideal in many ways—as sitting rooms, rooms for occupational therapy, and as additional space for beds during the winter season when the hospital is usually overtaxed. Unfortunately, these porches are not heated, for the reason that our present heating plant is inadequate for this purpose.

There are several immediate needs of this institution, the most imperative being a new building with an adequate heating plant, and with provision for the installation of an incinerator. The present heating plant is housed in what was originally to be temporary quarters, which, however, have been rather permanent since it has remained in the same location for 20 years. The recently inclosed porches, as stated above, can not be heated with the present equipment, so, although they will accommodate 30 patients during the periods when the institution is overcrowded, with no heat, we are seriously handicapped. By providing a building with a heating plant, the present quarters which house the boilers could be admirably used for storage purposes and therefore meet another of our urgent needs. At the present time, small, scattered, storerooms are used for storage purposes.

The fact that this institution cared for more patients during the past year than it was properly equipped to handle, clearly indicates that the time has come for serious consideration of an additional building. Moreover, the hospital has no provision whatever for the care of children. While the recently inclosed porches will care for a certain number of additional patients, it must be kept in mind that by using the porches for beds we thus deprive the patients

of the real use for which the porches were planned. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that a careful survey be made of what might be properly considered a serious situation, and that a sufficient appropriation be asked for to cover the immediate need of additional space for adult patients, with separate quarters for children.

In concluding this report we wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to the many individuals, the civic, fraternal, and church organizations, who have interested themselves in the welfare of those under the care of the hospital, and who have brought wise counsel, entertainment, and good cheer. To all, we express our appreciation.

JOSEPH WINTHROP PEABODY, M. D.,

Superintendent.

*Classification of patients according to sex and color*

Pay patients	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1927.....	1	1			2
Number admitted during the year.....	10	8	2	1	21
Total.....	11	9	2	1	23
Number discharged during the year:					
Improved.....	2	1			3
Unimproved.....	1	3			4
Number of deaths during the year.....	4	4		1	9
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1928.....	4	1	2		7
Total.....	11	9	2	1	23
Daily average number of patients.....					4.7
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					1,711
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					8
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					2

Charity patients	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1927.....	46	39	36	22	143
Number of patients admitted during year.....	111	60	99	122	392
Total.....	157	99	135	144	535
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured (apparently arrested).....	3	6	1	2	12
Improved.....	51	21	20	16	108
Unimproved.....	17	16	12	20	65
Number of deaths during year.....	50	22	65	71	208
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1928.....	36	35	36	35	142
Total.....	157	100	134	144	535

Daily average number of patients.....	143.5
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	52,529
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	161
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	137

**Total number of days' maintenance furnished to employees, 14,640.**

*Classification of patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color*

	Incipient				Moderately advanced				Far advanced				Total			
	White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored		White		Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	8	9	11	3	30	24	19	15	9	8	5	4	47	41	35	22
Admitted.....	11	9	5	2	62	28	26	34	48	31	70	87	121	68	101	123
Total.....	19	18	16	5	92	52	45	49	57	39	75	91	168	109	136	145

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
INCIPIENT CASES					
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	8	9	11	3	31
Admitted.....	11	9	5	2	27
Total.....	19	18	16	5	58
Apparently arrested.....	3	6	1	2	12
Improved.....	12	7	11	3	33
Unimproved.....	0	0	0	0	0
Died.....	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining June 30, 1928.....	4	5	4	0	13
Total.....	19	18	16	5	58
MODERATELY ADVANCED CASES					
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	30	24	19	15	88
Admitted.....	62	28	26	34	150
Total.....	92	52	45	49	238
Apparently arrested.....	0	0	0	0	0
Improved.....	40	14	9	12	75
Unimproved.....	18	15	12	18	63
Died.....	4	3	2	2	11
Remaining June 30, 1928.....	30	20	22	17	89
Total.....	92	52	45	49	238

Far advanced cases	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Remaining June 30, 1927.....	9	8	5	4	26
Admitted.....	48	31	70	87	236
Total.....	57	39	75	91	262
Apparently arrested.....	0	0	0	0	0
Improved.....	1	1	-----	1	3
Unimproved.....	0	4	-----	2	6
Died.....	50	23	63	70	206
Remaining June 30, 1928.....	6	11	12	18	47
Total.....	57	39	75	91	262

*Summary of appropriations and expenditures*

Appropriated:	
Salaries.....	\$55,300.00
Maintenance.....	57,500.00
Repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds.....	16,000.00
Total.....	<u>128,800.00</u>

## Expended:

Salaries	\$54,910.60
Maintenance	56,373.70
Temporary services	599.50
Repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds	15,682.81
Total	127,566.61

Unexpended balance	\$1,233.39
Days of maintenance furnished to patients	54.240
Daily average number of patients	148.2
Daily cost per patient	\$2.35
Money received from patients	\$3,261.00

*Financial statement*

## RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries	\$55,300.00
Appropriation for maintenance	57,500.00
Appropriation for repairs	16,000.00
Total receipts	128,800.00

## EXPENDITURES

For salaries and extra services	55,510.10
For meats, fish, etc	\$11,689.46
For flour	157.32
For bread	1,538.10
For groceries and provisions	15,804.99
For milk	7,719.07
For eggs	3,212.59
Total for food	40,121.53
For ice	980.17
For laundry and cleaning supplies	1,229.83
For clothing, shoes, and dry goods	1,234.04
For fuel	\$3,828.96
For light and power (electricity)	1,468.58
For gas	796.39
For engineers' supplies	406.18
Total	6,500.11
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	3,059.34
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments	2,455.31
For repairs to auto of hospital	\$75.26
For blacksmithing and materials for same	6.00
For farm tools and appliances	14.36
For forage	62.24
Total	157.86
For stationery, printing, and office expenses	74.96
For telephone and telegrams	289.60
For car tickets	4.80
For current repairs and materials for same	\$132.10
For repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds	5,994.77
For inclosing porches	9,688.04
Total for repairs	15,814.91
For X-ray equipment	77.14
For periodicals	3.00
For miscellaneous	53.91
Total expenditures	127,566.61
Balance on hand June 30, 1928	1,233.39

## REPORT OF THE GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

### GENERAL HOSPITAL STAFF

*Chief of staff.*—Dr. W. P. Argy.

*Consulting staff.*—General surgery: Dr. George Tully Vaughn, Dr. Charles S. White; hygiene and dietetics, Dr. George M. Kober; gynecology, Dr. A. L. Stavelly; medicine, Dr. William J. Mallory, Dr. E. B. Behrend; obstetrics, Dr. John F. Moran, Dr. Huron W. Lawson; pediatrics, Dr. John Foote, Dr. H. H. Donnelly; ophthalmology, Dr. W. T. Davis, Dr. John W. Burke; neuropsychiatry, Dr. William A. White; urology, Dr. Frank Hagner; laryngology, Dr. Walter A. Wells, Dr. E. G. Breeding; orthopedic surgery, Dr. John A. Talbot; Röntgenology, Dr. A. C. Christie.

*Attending staff.*—Medicine, Dr. Wilfred M. Barton, chief of service; Dr. M. W. Perry, Dr. John A. Minor, Dr. Worth B. Daniels, Dr. Lawrence C. Milstead, Dr. Leslie T. Gager, Dr. John P. Earnest, Dr. H. D. Shapiro, Dr. Harry A. Spigel, Dr. Frank Duehring, Dr. Carl Goldenberg, Dr. Joseph McHale, Dr. Harry Zehner, Dr. L. B. Norris, Dr. Coursen B. Conklin, Dr. Benjamin F. Weems, Dr. R. Robert Hiden, Dr. William M. Ballinger, Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Dr. Joseph McCarthy; surgery, Dr. James A. Gannon, chief of service, Dr. Fred Sanderson, Dr. Edmond Horgan, Dr. Dunlap P. Penhollow, Dr. Arch L. Riddick, Dr. R. E. Moran, Dr. Herbert H. Schoenfeld, Dr. James A. Cahill; neurosurgery, Dr. H. H. Kerr, Dr. John J. Shugrue; gynecology, chief of service, Dr. Robert Y. Sullivan, Dr. Leon Martel, Dr. Jerome Crowley, Dr. Joseph D. Rogers, Dr. William J. Cusack, Dr. Roy F. Higgins; obstetrics, chief of service, Dr. Howard F. Kane, Dr. J. Bay Jacobs, Dr. James F. O'Donnell; urology, chief of service, Dr. Ralph LeCompte, associate chief of service, Dr. John Constat, Dr. Lyle Mason, Dr. J. S. Rosenthal, Dr. Alan J. Chenery, Dr. Ivy Pelzman; laryngology, chief of service, Dr. R. R. Walker, Dr. William A. Morgan, Dr. J. J. Richardson, Dr. W. T. Burch, Dr. R. J. Kemp; ophthalmology, Dr. M. F. Kennedy, Dr. J. R. Lloyd; orthopedic surgery, chief of service, Dr. Custis Lee Hall, Dr. Edward C. Morse, Dr. Thomas M. Foley; Röntgenology, chief of service, Dr. William H. Hemler, Dr. John J. Mattare, Dr. Fred A. J. Geier; anesthesia, Dr. James F. O'Donnell; pathology, chief of laboratory, Dr. Lester Neuman, Dr. Lawrence Milstead; dermatology, chief of service, Dr. C. A. Simpson, Dr. Lee McCarthy, Dr. Walter Teichman, Dr. H. A. Anderson; syphilology, Dr. F. J. Eichenlaub; pediatrics, Dr. P. A. McLendon, Dr. W. F. O'Donnell; endocrinology, Dr. Robert Scott Lamb, Dr. William Syme; physiotherapy, Dr. H. S. Hoffman; radium therapy, Dr. Casimir Leibell; neuropsychiatry, chief of service, Dr. D. Percy Hickling, Dr. J. D. Stout, Dr. K. W. Kinney, Dr. John M. Ladd, Dr. A. E. Marland, Dr. R. F. Gwynn, Dr. A. B. Evans, Dr. F. A. Moss; dentistry, chief of service, Dr. George A. Hewey, Dr. Sterling B. Meade, Dr. Howard J. Newton; jail service, Dr. Paul N. Taylor, Dr. Charles A. Lally, Dr. H. S. Hoffman.

I have the honor to transmit herewith to you a report describing, in some detail, the activities of Gallinger Municipal Hospital for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1928.

Owing to the fact that I was not in charge of the institution for approximately the first half of the fiscal year, the preparation of an annual report in a complete and entirely satisfactory form was somewhat difficult. However, an effort has been made to outline the more important happenings that have taken place in the institution largely during the second half of the year in question.

The unflinching support and cooperation of the director and Board of Public Welfare has made possible any success that has attended the institution during the past six months and this attitude is sincerely appreciated by myself.

While the primary function of a hospital is the professional care of sick and suffering humanity, many diversified activities are at the same time necessary for successfully carrying out this ideal in any institution. A staff of well-trained employees approximately equivalent to the number of patients treated must be

employed, paid, fed, and managed; an enormous quantity of medical and hospital supplies of many types must be procured, stored, and issued while the feeding of a large body of patients in addition to the personnel is an item of no small consequence. In addition to these functions, both professional and statistical records must be kept, finances must be safeguarded, a physical plant comprising practically a small but complete village must be maintained, while heat, light, and warmth must be available at all times for the population of the community.

In view of the diversity of functions in a hospital, it can not be adequately reported by solely describing the professional activities of such an institution. The activities largely divide themselves into two major groups, namely, an administrative service and a professional service. Therefore in compiling this annual report, the activities of Gallinger Municipal Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, will be described under these two major headings with appropriate subdivisions giving in some detail the workings of the various component parts.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

*Personnel.*—During the year there have taken place the many usual changes in subordinate personnel such as may be anticipated in any institution. The type of subordinate employees commonly seeking work in a hospital is a poor one, much given to frequent changes, a wandering disposition, and rather inefficient habits. Thus, the orderlies, maids, waiters, porters, etc., change often and much to the disadvantage of the institution. An unusually low turnover in graduate nurses has been constantly apparent. During the year a daily average of 221 employees have been constantly engaged. When it is considered that the average number of patients treated in the institution during the fiscal period has amounted to 279 per day it will be observed that a favorable comparison exists between personnel and sick individuals. In many institutions it is considered essential to provide one paid employee for each patient, hence from the figures quoted it is obvious that Gallinger Municipal Hospital may reasonably be expected to be often short handed. Fortunately, it has been possible to utilize for outside police work and manual labor a considerable number of prisoners from the city jail, thus relieving the situation that would otherwise have worked a hardship on the institution.

The salaries paid to employees compare very favorably with the remuneration of individuals in similar capacity in commercial institutions. In fact, it is believed that the average allowed has been higher than the average salary paid in institutions operated for profit or by private corporations. In certain of the supervisory positions it is felt that the remuneration has been rather low while in the larger number of the lower positions the recompense allowed is high, and with the onset of the new fiscal year and its consequent increases no difficulty should be experienced in securing an abundance of highly trained hospital help.

On December 7, 1927, Dr. Edwin W. Patterson, for many years superintendent of the institution, resigned and was replaced by Dr. Edgar A. Bocoek on December 16, 1927. Dr. James A. Gannon, visiting physician, resigned on September 30, 1927, and was replaced by Dr. William P. Argy. Mr. Charles Brod, storekeeper, was retired on October 15, 1927, and likewise replaced by Steven Ricketts, an experienced storckeeper for many years in the service of the United States Army. Miss Margaret L. Greaves, chief dietitian, resigned on April 15, 1928, and was replaced by Miss Florence West, from Nebraska, who has continued to improve the dietary service in a creditable manner since assuming its charge. Mr. George Dieterich passed away on January 18, 1928, and was replaced as supply clerk by Mr. Woodward G. Eicke. Mr. Charles L. Buzzell, overseer for several years, resigned likewise on May 1, 1928, and was replaced by Mr. Waldo E. Kuhn, a man with considerable experience in construction work and the management of unskilled labor. In general, the employees of the hospital have been reasonably well treated, fairly handled, and satisfied. Their work has been carried on not in an entirely satisfactory manner, but as well as could be expected under existing circumstances. The health rate has been excellent, no epidemics have occurred, and the new plan of requiring an entrance physical examination has proven beneficial.

*General administration.*—On January 1, 1928, the general administration of the hospital was in chaotic condition. The offices in which business was transacted for the institution were scattered in many different buildings and the personnel of the hospital had a very limited idea of the duties that they were actually expected to perform. On that date a reorganization was begun by

first centralizing all of the administrative offices in one structure reasonably adaptable for the purpose. The offices having been centralized, a definite plan of organization was outlined, fixing the duties, rights, and responsibilities of various department heads and their departments, and outlining the policy that they should in future pursue. By so doing each subordinate was trained in with what was expected of him or her and given a definite responsibility, was able to carry on such duty in a manner calculated to benefit the general progress of the institution.

A division devoted to the handling of personnel, including pay rolls, appointments, resignations, reports, etc., was established in order that this important function might be fully and completely handled. The care of all phases of the records connected with 225 individuals provided no small amount of work and it was believed that same was sufficient to justify the full time of one trained clerk.

All professional records likewise were gotten together from scattered sources and housed in a room provided for the purpose. A system of classification, filing, statistics, and storage was adopted and a trained clerk procured for the purpose of handling these records. In the modern hospital no phase of activity is given more preeminence than that of professional records, and since this matter had been sadly neglected, careful attention has been given to it during the latter half of the year.

Other department heads were given specific duties connected with their work, thus resulting in the fixing of responsibility for all duties on a particular individual. This plan has worked out most satisfactorily, and since it is in effect in all of the leading institutions of the country it is believed that it should be vigorously followed during the future.

*Physical plant.*—Opened in 1923, the brick buildings comprising the psychopathic group have been maintained in fair condition throughout the past five years. However, these have been in need of minor repairs, and such work has been attended to with reasonable promptness by the hospital forces. The old wooden buildings used for the care of general medical and surgical cases were found to be in very bad condition at the beginning of the year. Plaster was falling off, nearly all roofs were leaking, while the floors were practically in an unsafe condition. In addition to these defects, the paint was practically nonexistent since it had formerly been of kalsomine not calculated to remain over a long period of time.

Since January 1, 1928, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, the receiving ward, the operating room, and the morgue have been put in first-class repair and renovated entirely. In making these improvements the furniture as well as the building was thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and repainted. In their present state, and in view of these repairs, the buildings named should be usable for several years to come and can readily be occupied by chronic patients or those not requiring active hospitalization until other quarters have been provided for such patients.

During the past it has been difficult to secure satisfactory graduate internes on account of poor living accommodations that were provided. During the latter half of the year, and anticipating the continuance of such condition, the doctors' home was also entirely renovated as described above and including all furniture and equipment therein. This building is now attractive, homelike, and it is not believed that the physicians housed in same will be uncomfortable and unhappy as formerly on account of their surroundings.

All storerooms having been moved, the entire basement of the nurses' home was rearranged. A library, two study halls, a recreation room, and reading room were provided. Also an attractive small dining room, properly equipped, was arranged for the superintendent of nurses and her staff. These innovations were urgently needed and are doing much toward furthering the comfort, happiness, and general morale of the nursing school. To perform this work hospital labor and salvaged material was used, making it available at practically no additional financial outlay.

An unfortunate situation has existed and is not as yet corrected in the hospital in connection with its power-plant facilities. In actuality, the hospital has been operating three power plants, viz, a new modern plant that supplies exclusively the psychopathic group, a small low-pressure heating plant that supplies the larger number of the wooden ward buildings, while one-half of the fuel used by the jail power plant is furnished by the hospital in exchange for the steam and hot water supplied by this plant to the doctors' home, super-

intendent's residence, and the institution's kitchen. From this it is obvious that not only is there an enormous waste of fuel due to operating three plants but also that practically three full shifts of personnel are necessary to perform work that could readily be done by a much lesser number of employees. During the past fiscal year it has not been possible to remedy this situation, but it is projected for the coming year to the extent that surveys have already been made looking toward supplying energy for the entire institution from the central heating plant. During the year the hospital purchased 2,759 tons of coal, of which 985 tons were furnished the city jail, as mentioned above.

During the year approximately 1,000 yards of permanent walks have been constructed around the grounds, using salvaged brick from the foundations of demolished buildings, and considerable improvement has thereby been made in the transportation facilities throughout the interior of the hospital grounds.

The farm composed of approximately 20 cleared acres was not utilized to the fullest advantage during 1927, but the first half of 1928 shows approximately 12 acres in crop and the prospect of a considerable amount of garden trucking and produce during the current year. Already a bountiful supply of vegetables, fruits, etc., are being secured from the farm and there is no reason why this activity at a very moderate expense should not be made a paying factor in the institution during the remainder of this year and in the future.

*Supply department.*—At the beginning of the fiscal year 1928 the hospital had its supplies, foodstuffs, and materials located in seven different rooms among the buildings of the plant. These caches of supply were supervised by various members of the hospital staff and very little if any record was kept of the quantities, prices, or stock of the various batches of material purchased, on hand, or issued. It is a well-known principle of administration that one central supply department should be available in all hospitals, and during February, 1928, such a plan was deemed necessary and was approved for this institution.

No warehouse of adequate size was available, but by using hospital labor and a reasonable quantity of material it was possible to convert an abandoned cow barn into a very modern and serviceable supply department. This having been done, all materials of every nature belonging to the institution were centralized in the supply department and a careful physical inventory taken of the amounts on hand as of March 1, 1928. A nonexpendible property system was also inaugurated during the early part of 1928 and later found to conform almost entirely with that one approved by the District commissioners on May 28, 1928, to be effective on June 1 of the current year. On April 1, 1928, a careful physical inventory of all nonexpendible property in the entire institution was made and responsibility fixed upon the various individuals having the custody of such material. On June 30 an adequate and reasonably satisfactory property account was maintained, losses are being diminished, and economy in the use of materials furthered and intensified.

All supplies are now ordered by a clerk designated for this particular purpose rather than allowing department heads to requisition materials at random. Upon receipt these materials are delivered to the central storeroom where they may be properly checked, weighed, or counted and receipt acknowledged. By so doing, an adequate record is available, appropriate disposition is insured, while waste and lack of coordination is lessened or eliminated.

*Dietary department.*—In reorganizing the institution on January 1, 1928, many complaints were encountered of the food service rendered. These were unquestionably well founded and since there is no more important function looking toward the success of an institution and the contentment of its employees than a well-regulated dietary department, steps were instituted immediately looking toward an improvement. The main kitchen was renovated, its interior rearranged and painted throughout. Rooms for the preparation of vegetables, the cleaning of fowls and fish, and the manufacture of ice cream were constructed, while the special diet kitchen was doubled in capacity owing to a shift in the use of certain rooms. An assistant graduate dietitian was employed, since obviously one individual could not possibly direct the activities of the department in a satisfactory manner. Since the reorganization of the department, an average of 41,620 meals monthly have been served at an average cost of \$0.154 per meal. It is felt that a decided improvement has been made in the



quality of foods prepared, rather marked economics have been effected where indicated and advisable, and much waste eliminated on account of systematization. The number of special diets requested for the patients throughout the wards has particularly increased, which is an index of the use being made by the professional staff of the dietotherapy facilities available to them.

*Laundry department.*—The laundry department operates in the basement of the jail with antiquated equipment and has performed its work during the year under almost impossible conditions. Only by dint of constant attention and hard work has it been possible to make the old machinery function until the opening of the new laundry department expected during 1928. The use of prison labor in the conduct of this activity has likewise been difficult since untrained individuals must be taught the work. Linens and garments are often destroyed due to their inexperience, while waste and lack of economy in the use of supplies can not be prevented with such unskilled assistance. Under most adverse conditions, the laundry has turned out an average of over 40,000 pieces monthly, and too much credit can not be given to the work performed under such circumstances.

#### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

*Movement of patients.*—During the year 4,851 patients were admitted as compared with 4,308 treated during the previous year. Of these, 66 individuals were classed as pay patients as compared with 67 patients on a pay status for the previous year. The free patients admitted showed an increase of 12.8 per cent over the previous year. This increase was not particularly apparent during the first half of the fiscal period, but during the last half of the year an average of 304 patients daily was constantly treated.

A total of 406 infants were born in the hospital during the year as compared with 363 born during the previous year. Thus an increase of 43 newborn infants is apparent showing that the obstetrical department is becoming more popular each year. The number of stillbirths during the year amounted to 18, which is a very creditable and low figure when the type of patients treated is borne in mind.

Of the patients admitted and treated during the year 391 died as compared with 390 deaths during the previous year. When compared with the total admissions, there were lost 8 per cent of the patients coming to the hospital as compared with 9 per cent in 1927. This figure is higher than it should be, but may be credited to the fact that large numbers of patients are sent to the institution in a moribund condition while a considerable proportion are chronic cases that have been the rounds of many institutions and finally are sent to Gallinger Municipal Hospital shortly before their decease. The usual rate in most general hospitals amounts to approximately 3 to 5 per cent of all cases admitted and every attempt should be made to reduce our death rate of 8 per cent to this more reasonable figure. The number of cases leaving the hospital as cured was 2,411, as improved 1,625, and as unimproved 799. The latter figure is apparently very high, but is due to the fact that many mental cases who are chronically insane are transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital and obviously must be classified as unimproved. The daily average number of individuals treated in the hospital was 279, or an increase of 22 per day over the preceding year. This likewise indicates a substantial increase and accounts for the fact that the hospital encountered rather stringent financial circumstances during the latter half of the fiscal period.

The average length of stay of each patient in hospital amounted to 19.27 days. This figure is too high, since the usual hospitalization average is about 12 days per patient in general hospitals. The increased period of hospitalization may be attributed to the fact that many cases, both mental and medical, admitted to the hospital are chronic individuals who remain under care for long periods of time, on account of their disposition being a difficult problem.

The total number of patient days during the year was 102,245, as compared with 93,052 for the preceding year.

*Professional service—General wards* (by Dr. William P. Argy, chief of staff).—With the change in the administration a new policy was instituted. This consisted in the establishment of an organization along the lines of a diagnostic clinic. This necessitated the addition of some 50 members to our staff. As these men were picked from the faculties of the two schools of the city, we were able to obtain physicians of excellent ability and character. No

adverse criticism can be brought to bear upon the way these members attended to their duties, and it may be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that the patients of this institution are receiving the type of care that equals that in any other hospital of Washington.

As a result of this change in policy the details of the medical department were substantially increased. This was caused by the fact that all cases excepting those that were determined to belong frankly to the obstetrical, psychiatric, or surgical departments were first submitted to the medical department for diagnosis before treatment was instituted. This arrangement is functioning so as to generally increase efficient results. Of course, it is still in an embryonic state, but this is to be expected, and it is condoned by the fact that there is daily evidence of progress. After nine months of trial the enthusiasm for the plan has increased rather than otherwise.

The surgical staff has been increased and there has never been an instance where the members have failed to cooperate. A new department of neurosurgery has been established, and although they are not functioning smoothly at the present time, this is attributed mainly to the fact that one of its members is out of the city taking an intensive training in this line of work.

The division of gynecology has been separated from the surgical department, and with its amalgamation with the department of obstetrics a new department has been established, namely, that of obstetrics and gynecology. This is one of the most active departments in our institution and it bids fair to compete with any.

The jail service and the psychiatric departments offer peculiar problems, but we have been able to satisfactorily cope with this situation by establishing ourselves in the rôle of consultants to these services. This seems to solve a difficult situation and at the present time everything is progressing satisfactorily in both of these departments.

As intimated, all of this merely serves as a nucleus for further development. Several problems confront us. The type of case that we meet with can rarely be cured according to the present-day standards. They usually have chronic diseases and, at best, can only be improved. This brings us face to face with a social problem of paramount importance. A committee has been created to study the problem of arthritis. This type of patient constitutes a great number of cases. We hope to be able to establish a definite program, whereby these patients can be improved to such an extent that they can regain part of their lost efficiency and thereby establish themselves as a benefit rather than a burden upon society. Another committee is at work studying the problem of stillbirths. The creation of more committees to study various problems is in the offing and it is our confident objective to soon equal institutions that are promoting the advancement of medicine.

The problem of the cardiac patient offers our greatest difficulty. We are able to improve these patients to such an extent that they can exist at a sedentary occupation, but the unfortunate fact is that they are usually of the laboring class and a return to their former occupation would be fatal. At the present time, we are solving the difficulty by sending them to the Home for the Aged and Infirm. It is my belief that a better method of procedure would be to establish a rehabilitation department which would be within a short time self-supporting and which would enable us to reeducate these individuals to such an extent that they would be at least partially self-supporting if not entirely so.

Two problems that are more within the domain of the board of public welfare are the problems of the diabetic and also that of the incurable case of tuberculosis. The former would involve the establishment of clinics throughout the city which probably could be accomplished through the medium of the two schools. The latter is a problem of great importance, and it is my belief that as we are within a short time going to move into the new buildings we might well consider using a portion of the old buildings for the purpose of housing the incurable type of tuberculosis and, as a result of this, we would be able to send more of the incipient type of cases to the Tuberculosis Hospital where they could be properly cared for.

In conclusion I wish to state that the staff deserves the greatest commendation for their hearty, loyal, and conscientious cooperation in all matters of pro-

fessional policy. Their enthusiastic support and attention to detailed examination and care of the patients leads to the conviction that patients are receiving excellent care, and with the proper cooperation in putting into operation our newly inaugurated system, a benefit to all will result.

*Professional service—Psychopathic wards* (by Dr. D. Percy Hickling, visiting psychiatrist).—The medical work in the psychopathic department during the past year has been far from satisfactory in many respects. It is impossible, in my judgment, to care for the number and kind of cases which are admitted to our psychopathic department without a larger number of internes. We should have at least six physicians to care for our patients as well as the privilege of prompt consultation with the visiting staff of the hospital.

I desire also to call your attention to the need of a full-time stenographer. It is impossible to provide proper records in the large majority of our cases on account of the inability to have them typewritten.

The work in the vocational department has been carried on during the year in a satisfactory manner and much benefit has been derived from this department, which has contributed in a great measure to the treatment of our patients. I am inclosing a carbon copy of the report from this department which I find to be highly commendable.

The work of our social-service department has been truly satisfactory, and I would urgently recommend that an additional psychiatric social worker be provided for this department. In addition to the usual work of this department, which I consider quite valuable, a follow-up service is most essential in my judgment for the mental health of the community. This report has, I understand, been forwarded to you for your consideration.

The hydrotherapeutic department has been doing wonderful service in the treatment of our patients. I am inclosing the report of the male hydrotherapy department for your consideration and commendation. The female hydrotherapy department report is no doubt in your hands by now.

Our psychologist has had a number of cases referred to her much beyond the number for preceding years. This is due to the large number of cases that have been admitted to the hospital for commitment to the District Training School. Her report has been forwarded to you during the last few days.

During the past year there has been added to the staff of the psychopathic department a recreational director as a therapeutic measure not only to add to the comfort and happiness of our patients during their stay in the hospital but to contribute an additional element in solving behavior problems. This work has been taken up by the present officer in charge in a very satisfactory manner, and we hope that the coming year will show helpful results. This position as you know has been made through the kindness and generosity of Mrs. Anne Archbold, who has in the past so liberally contributed to the personnel of our department.

I desire to call your attention to the urgent need of a proper inclosure for the grounds surrounding the psychopathic department. This fence is badly needed not only for the recreation of our patients but will contribute largely in my judgment to their recovery.

#### *Cases treated in psychopathic department*

Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1927.....	166
Patients admitted to hospital July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928.....	2,614
Patients discharged from hospital July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928.....	2,641
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1928.....	139
<i>Psychological division</i> (by Edith S. Elmore, psychologist):	
Total examinations, white males.....	47
Total examinations, white females.....	53
	100
Total examinations, colored males.....	94
Total examinations, colored females.....	56
	150
Total.....	250

*Recommended to the District Training School*

White males:		Colored males:	
Border line.....	0	Border line.....	0
Moron.....	8	Moron.....	19
Imbecile.....	7	Imbecile.....	2
Idiot.....	0	Idiot.....	0
Undetermined, but defective..	2	Undetermined, but defective..	1
Total.....	17	Total.....	22
White females:		Colored females:	
Border line.....	0	Border line.....	0
Moron.....	9	Moron.....	6
Imbecile.....	2	Imbecile.....	3
Idiot.....	1	Idiot.....	0
Undetermined, but defective..		Undetermined, but defective..	1
Total.....	12	Total.....	10
Total white males.....	17		
Total white females.....	12		
Total.....	29		
Total colored males.....	22		
Total colored females.....	10		
Total.....	32		
Total.....	61		
<i>Occupational therapy</i> (by Freda Spengel, chief aide):			
Number of male patients enrolled (white).....	278		
Number of male patients enrolled (colored).....	262		
Average daily attendance.....	25		
Total number of patient hours.....	16,257		
Number of female patients enrolled (white).....	194		
Number of female patients enrolled (colored).....	221		
Average daily attendance.....	25		
Total number of patient hours.....	23,144		
Finished work:			
Woven rag rugs.....	469		
Woven curtain material.....yards.....	69		
Woven runners.....do.....	177		
Woven basket weave material.....do.....	22		
Woven linen.....do.....	36		
Woven pattern runners.....do.....	42		
Woven pattern towels.....	12		
Embroidered aprons.....	74		
Embroidered curtains.....	2		
Embroidered runners.....	98		
Embroidered table covers.....	8		
Embroidered luncheon sets.....	4		
Embroidered pillowcases.....	12		
Organdie flowers.....bunches.....	60		
Reed baskets.....	14		
Toys.....	390		
Book ends.....	11		
Bookcases.....	15		
Silver boxes.....	4		
Tabourets.....	10		
Scrub brushes.....	11		
Counter brushes.....	11		
Floor brushes.....	11		
Hand brushes.....	11		
Fly swatters.....	60		

## For use in hospital:

Smocks for patients' wear	43
Bloomers and waists	30
Ward clothes mended	pieces 4, 231
Baby blankets and sheets hemmed	104
Sheets hemmed	24
Stockings marked	pairs 11
Curtains sewed	do 19
Portières sewed	3
Window seat re-covered	1
Scrub brushes	3
Floor brushes	2
Woven rugs	193
Woven curtains	pairs 4
Woven runners	80
Woven pattern scarfs	3
Embroidered table covers	4
Embroidered runners	49
Reed baskets	4
Bookcases	14
Tabourets	5
Fly swatters	60
Given Associated Charities for Christmas distribution	toys 200
Money received from sale of articles	\$224.10

Training School for Nurses (by Catherine E. Moran, superintendent of nurses):

Number of students in training July 1, 1927 48

Gallinger Municipal Hospital	45
Affiliating in Children's Hospital	3

Total 48

(Applications received during year, 121.)

Number of students appointed 28

Number of students reappointed 1

29

77

Graduated—completing course 14

Resigned 2

Not accepted 3

Dismissed 3

22

Remaining in Gallinger Hospital June 30, 1928 55

## Classified as follows:

Finishing course 11

Senior class 20

Junior class 24

55

The entrance requirement has been raised from two years of high school to full four years to conform with other schools of nursing in Washington.

The school is complying with the curriculum outlined by the District of Columbia Board of Nurse Examiners and the National League of Nursing Education, and is registered in the District of Columbia and the New York State Department of Education.

The resignation of Mrs. H. A. Pittman, R. N., resident instructor, was accepted with regret on September 1, 1927. She was succeeded by Mrs. Ella Gibson, R. N., who resigned January 1, 1928; both of these women left this hospital to accept positions in Washington giving more attractive salaries than we can offer. Miss Hallie Frame, R. N., a graduate of this hospital, succeeded Mrs. Gibson.

Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, R. N., a graduate of Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., was appointed assistant instructor February 6, 1928.

The removal of all hospital storerooms from the basement of the nurses' home and the complete renovation of these rooms into a library, recreation and study rooms, has aided very materially in giving more room for study and recreation, but it has not increased the housing of more nurses, which will be necessary with the opening of the new hospital. A new modern nurses' home, large enough to accommodate the student nurses, graduate supervisors, class and recreation rooms, is a vital necessity at this time. Some provision must be made for the fall class entering September 5.

A new piano was purchased for the nurses' home and a number of reference books for the library. We also had two donations of reference books, the women's auxiliary board giving 13 and a set of 10 medical books from Dr. William P. Argy.

A dining room was provided for the superintendent of nurses and her assistant, which was greatly appreciated.

The resignation of Dr. James A. Gannon as dean of the school of nursing after 14 years of devoted service, was deeply regretted by the faculty and students. The appointment of Dr. William P. Argy as his successor was most gratifying, as he had been in close touch with the school and hospital over six years.

May I express in behalf of the students and faculty of the school our sincere gratitude to the physicians who have so freely given time and counsel for their education, and to the medical staff, who have been most generous and faithful in their treatment of sick nurses; to the superintendent, who has been most cooperative in everything pertaining to the school of nursing.

To the board of public welfare, the members of the executive, the women's auxiliary board, the dean of the school, we express our sincere appreciation for their generous support and cooperation in promoting the progress of the school.

To summarize our urgent needs:

1. Reallocation of the salary of the instructor of nurses, to enable us to attract and retain the right type of woman.
2. A new nurses' home.
3. Appropriations to increase the nursing force from 60 to 100 nurses.

*Social-service department* (by Willa L. Murray, director).—The staff is composed of a director, a psychiatric social worker, a recreational worker, and a secretary. Approved standards for a hospital social-service department were drawn up by the American Association of Hospital Social Workers in May, 1928, at the National Conference of Social Work held in Memphis, Tenn. The social-service department of Gallinger Municipal Hospital meets the requirements of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers, which also have been approved by the American College of Surgeons for a class A hospital.

The work of the department includes the adjustment of the social problems of the individual patients, both in medical and psychiatric sections of this hospital. This department furnishes the psychiatric section with social histories of the patients and follows up these cases when discharged as partial or total social recoveries. In the medical section of the hospital the various medico-social problems which the patients present are alleviated. This department cooperates with similar departments in other institutions where the patients receive continued care.

On December 5, 1927, through the generosity of Mrs. Anne Archbold, a recreational worker was added to the staff. This activity was especially created to meet the need of the patients who remained here for mental observation over a continued period of time and is carried on in the psychopathic ward of the hospital. Both active and passive recreation were enjoyed at the special parties held each month.

A victrola, records, new books, magazines, and many games were donated by Mrs. Whitman Cross and Mrs. Anne Archbold for recreational use. The department acted as a coordinating agent for all social activities given for the benefit of the patients during the Christmas holidays. We are especially indebted to the following for their cooperation in making the Christmas season a joyous occasion:

The District of Columbia Federation of Music Clubs, the members of the First Brethren Church, the Kiwanis Club, members of the United Brethren Church, the Oriental Paper Co., Brownley's Candy Co., Velvet Ice Cream Co., Carry Ice Cream Co., St. James Branch Church Periodical Club, as well as

members of the ladies auxiliary board of this hospital, occupational therapy department and the nursing staff.

During the year a course in the principles of psychiatric social case work was given to students at the American University. Courses in the elements of social case work were given to two classes at the Capitol School of Nursing.

*Statistics—Social case work from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928*

	New cases during month	Cases closed during month	Total cases acted upon during month
July.....	100	85	517
August <sup>1</sup> .....			
September.....	68	76	500
October.....	69	33	493
November.....	59	27	519
December.....	43	30	535
January.....	53	145	558
February.....	42	31	455
March.....	61	9	485
April.....	70	38	546
May.....	43	119	551
June.....	65	152	497
Total.....	673	745	5,656

<sup>1</sup> Department closed during vacation period.

*Distribution of new cases during the fiscal year:*

Number of white males.....	216
Number of colored males.....	172
Number of white females.....	142
Number of colored females.....	143
Total.....	673

To the superintendent of the hospital, the members of the hospital staff, and the ladies' auxiliary board I wish to express my appreciation for their splendid cooperation in the work of this department.

*General considerations.*—During the year the hospital has become an active institutional member of the American Hospital Association. It is conditionally approved by the American College of Surgeons as meeting the minimum requirements of a class A institution. The conditions held by the college have been based upon generally inferior organization, physical plant and equipment not up to required standard, poor attendance at staff meetings, inadequate records, etc. All of these matters are being improved, and there is every reason to believe that during October, 1928, the hospital will be unqualifiedly recognized and rated as a class A institution by the American College of Surgeons. It has already been recognized by the American Medical Association for the training of internes, so that it was possible this year to secure a full quota of graduate internes, and this continued improvement should prove easier during the future. Thus, the institution has come to be recognized by the three national medical bodies who have done much toward general hospital progress. Recognition by these bodies indicates improvement, progress, and growth, but to warrant their continued favor much is yet to be done toward meeting their minimum requirements and maintaining these.

*Conclusions.*—Growth in size and improvement in professional efficiency and administrative organization has attended the hospital during the fiscal year. Conditions may accurately be described as fair when compared with modern hospitals of the present day, but the coming year should see remarkable improvements, particularly with the opening of the new hospital buildings. The support and interest of the citizens that has been limited should be enhanced; an intensive drive for improved professional efficiency must be made, while an unenviable reputation present during the past must be overcome.

To the director of public welfare, the board of public welfare, each member of the administrative and professional staff, and the officials of the District government the superintendent desires to acknowledge with a deep sense of appreciation his gratitude for innumerable courtesies and unfailing cooperation during the past year.

EDGAR A. BOOCK, M. D.,  
Superintendent.

*Report of dispensary service*

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of cases that received treatment during the year.....	1,487	472	2,416	2,192	6,567
Number of new cases that received treatment during the year.....	997	360	1,986	1,123	4,466
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary during the year.....	1,487	472	2,416	2,192	6,567

*Movement of population*

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1927.....	2	2	0	0	4
Number admitted during the year.....	43	18	3	2	66
Number born in the hospital during the year.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	45	20	3	2	70
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured.....	0	0	0	0	0
Improved.....	37	17	3	2	59
Unimproved.....	4	2	0	0	6
Number of deaths during the year.....	4	1	0	0	5
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1928.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	45	20	3	2	70
Daily average number of patients.....					2
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	379	387	61	50	877
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	2	2	1	1	6
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	1	1	1	1	4
CHARITY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1927.....	79	60	79	63	281
Number admitted during the year.....	1,611	603	1,283	1,288	4,785
Number born in hospital during the year.....	31	20	177	178	406
Total.....	1,721	683	1,539	1,529	5,472
Number discharged during the year:					
Cured.....	714	225	768	704	2,411
Improved.....	561	213	374	477	1,625
Unimproved.....	314	160	181	144	799
Number of deaths during the year.....	80	39	151	121	391
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1928.....	52	46	65	83	246
Total.....	1,721	683	1,539	1,529	5,472
Number of emergency cases treated during the year.....	15	10	17	3	45
Daily average number of patients.....					277
Total number of days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	24,225	17,384	30,172	29,587	101,368
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					340
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					232

Total number of days' maintenance furnished to employees, 67,525.

*Financial statement for fiscal year 1928*

RECEIPTS	
Appropriation for salaries.....	\$185,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	147,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	5,000.00
Appropriation for purchase of radium.....	10,000.00
Appropriation for nurses' training school.....	500.00
Total receipts.....	347,500.00



## EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services-----		\$184,965.04
Meats, fish, etc-----	\$22,823.20	
Flour-----	198.79	
Bread-----	4,342.87	
Groceries and provisions-----	48,054.18	
Milk-----	8,402.19	
Total for food-----		83,821.23
Ice-----		2,730.64
Laundry and cleaning supplies-----		3,207.93
Clothing-----	437.80	
Shoes and repairs to same-----	183.40	
Dry goods-----	6,790.83	
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods-----		7,412.03
Fuel-----	17,567.53	
Light-----	6,856.69	
Engineers' supplies-----	4,336.60	
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies-----		28,760.82
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----		3,243.55
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments-----		11,980.78
Blacksmithing and materials for same-----	61.29	
Farm tools and appliances-----	64.68	
Fertilizers and seeds-----	86.54	
Forage-----	1,162.47	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc-----		1,374.98
School expenses-----		500.00
Materials used in industries-----		447.58
Stationery, printing, and office expenses-----		1,993.84
Telephone-----		816.69
Car tickets-----		10.00
Current repairs and materials for same-----		4,996.60
Radium-----		10,000.00
Miscellaneous-----		1,102.25
Total expenditures-----		347,363.96
Balance on hand June 30, 1928-----		136.04

## REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 4, 1928.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.

### HISTORICAL

The Freedmen's Hospital, established under the control of the War Department in 1871, is an outgrowth of the Civil War, springing from the Freedmen's Bureau, and had for its object primarily the care of the refugees who came to Washington in great numbers.

Dr. Daniel Breed called the attention of the Secretary of War to the importance of having some hospital where the sick, aged, and infirmed contrabands could be treated, and obtained authority to open a hospital in some rooms on Capitol Hill. Subsequently this work was moved to a square bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth, R and S Streets NW. A company of soldiers had been encamped there under Captain Barker, so the place was called Camp Barker. During the winter of 1864, the hospital was moved to the intersection of Vermont Avenue, Fourteenth and M Streets NW.

In August, 1865, the hospital was transferred to the buildings known as Campbell Hospital, located in what is now known as Le Droit Park, with an accommodation for 1,500 patients, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Patric Glennan.

The Freedmen's Bureau erected new frame buildings, north of the Campbell's Hospital, at Fifth and W Streets NW., where the hospital remained until February, 1908, when it moved into the present buildings.

Since that time there has been made a steady and continued progress in the development of the institution along all lines.

For the greater part of the past year the wards were filled to capacity and frequently applicants in need of medical or surgical care could not be received on this account.

There are many indications that a larger hospital will be required ere long for teaching purposes as well as for the care of the sick.

### PATIENTS

At the beginning of the year there were 205 patients remaining in the hospital from 1927, of whom 38 were pay patients. During the year 4,024 were admitted, making a total of 4,229 indoor patients under care.

Of the number admitted, including births, 1,005 were pay patients, 1,536 were indigent residents of the States, and 1,483 were indigent residents of the District of Columbia.

The indigents came from 29 States, District of Columbia, and 12 foreign countries.

The pay patients came from 26 States, District of Columbia, and 7 foreign countries.

There were discharged from the hospital during the year 4,054, of whom 1,952 had recovered, 1,467 improved, 338 unimproved, and 297 died, leaving 131 in the hospital July 1, 1928, of whom 38 were pay patients.

Two thousand three hundred and sixty-one surgical operations were performed on 2,194 patients.

In the dental department 501 received treatment.

In the outdoor department or dispensary 25,272 applied for treatment in the following clinics: Dermatological, 518; ear, nose, and throat, 1,969; eye, 2,109; gynecological, 1,705; neurological, 759; medical, 1,861; minor surgical, 7,509; urological, 1,529; orthopedic, 1,533; pediatric, 1,560; tubercular, 318; emergencies, 3,902. The number of revisits to this department was 27,334.

The total number of patients treated in the outdoor and indoor departments was 29,501, as against 24,659 the preceding year.

### RÖNTGENOLOGY

The figures shown in the following tables speak largely for themselves and indicate a general increase in the work of this department. The percentage increase over last year on the diagnostic side exceeds 22 per cent, while that of the therapeutic exceeds 30 per cent, with the predominance of the increase lying in the field of diathermy.

#### Radiographs

	1928	1927		1928	1927
Abdomen.....	370	349	Knees.....	187	114
Gall bladder.....	53	76	Shoulders.....	67	55
Chests.....	503	438	Spines.....	180	88
Elbows.....	130	46	Tibiae and fibulae.....	266	192
Feet and ankles.....	278	202	Hands and wrists.....	224	150
Femurs.....	181	122	Teeth.....	156	335
Forearms.....	118	130	Total.....	3,553	2,923
Heads.....	667	453			
Hips and pelvis.....	87	74	Fluoroscope.....	94	
Humeri.....	38	37	Reduction of fractures under		
Kidneys and bladders.....	48	62	fluoroscope.....	14	

#### X-ray treatments

Diseases	Cases	Cured	Im- proved	Un- known	Treat- ments
Adenitis bilateral inguinal.....	3	3			4
Carcinoma of bladder.....	1		1		10
Carcinoma of breast.....	9		9		147
Carcinoma of cervix.....	6		6		52
Carcinoma of groin.....	1		1		2
Carcinoma of jaw.....	1			1	12
Carcinoma of ovary.....	1		1		10
Carcinoma of penis.....	1		1		8
Cervical adenitis tubercular.....	4	4			8
Eczema.....	1	1			4
Fibroid uterin.....	2	2			20
Hodge disease.....	2		1	1	2
Inguinal granuloma of buttocks.....	1		1		5
Keloid of abdomen.....	2	2			10

*X-ray treatments—Continued*

Diseases	Cases	Cured	Im- proved	Un- known	Treat- ments
Keloid of chest.....	1	1			3
Keloid of ear.....	2	2			23
Keloid of neck.....	2	2			15
Goiter.....	1	1			1
Chancroid of penis and inguinal region.....	1		1		8
Ringworm of face.....	2	2			2
Ringworm of feet.....	1	1			1
Ringworm of head.....	15	15			16
Ringworm of neck.....	1	1			1
Nasal polypi and sinusitis.....	1		1		12
Post operative scar of jaw.....	1	1			10
Sarcoma of elbow (Fascia).....	1			1	9
Sarcoma of upper third of femur.....	1		1		18
Sarcoma of hips inside.....	1			1	7
Sarcoma of knee.....	1			1	33
Sarcoma of shoulder (round cell).....	1		1		13
Thyrototoxicosis.....	1	1			1
Tumor of breast.....	1		1		9
Tumor (mediastinal).....	1				10
Tumor of right parietal (mixed).....	1		1		26
Total.....	72	39	28	5	519

*Diathermy*

	Number of patients, 1928	Number of treat- ments, 1928		Number of patients, 1928	Number of treat- ments, 1928
Arthritis of elbow.....	1	1	Post diphtheritis of lower limbs (neuritis).....	1	9
Arthritis of forearm.....	1	2	Salpingitis.....	20	200
Arthritis of hands and wrists.....	3	39	Sciatica of femur.....	1	5
Arthritis of ankles.....	2	37	Sciatica of hips.....	1	1
Arthritis of humerus.....	1	2	Sprains of wrist.....	1	1
Arthritis of knees.....	11	236	Strained ligaments of knees.....	3	11
Arthritis of shoulders.....	5	57	To stimulate fractures of ankles.....	1	2
Arthritis of lumbar spine.....	5	23	To stimulate fractures of tibia and fibula.....	1	6
Arthritis of neck.....	1	1	(Ultra-violet) Bells paralysis of face.....	1	8
Adhesion of left knee.....	2	55	Electro-coagulation.....	5	5
Chronic intestinal nephritis.....	1	2	Total.....	78	944
Dislocation of cervical spine.....	1	3			
Inguinal adenitis.....	2	4			
Paralysis flaccid of legs.....	1	133			
Peripheral neuritis.....	1	8			
Post operative adhesions.....	8	85			
Post operative cicatrix of left hand.....	1	8			

*Alpine light*

	Number of patients, 1928	Number of treat- ments, 1928		Number of patients, 1928	Number of treat- ments, 1928
Abdomen (post operative).....	2	36	Retro peritoneal sinus.....	1	11
Cellulitis of elbow.....	1	6	Rachitis.....	7	76
Cellulitis of hand.....	2	18	Tuberculosis of head.....	2	33
Arthritis deformans.....	1	3	Tuberculosis of joints and hands.....	2	11
Constipation.....	1	20	Tuberculosis of feet.....	2	29
Enlarged glands of hilus.....	1	8	Tuberculosis of left hip.....	1	7
General secondary anemia.....	1	20	Tubercular lesions of tubes.....	1	6
Leutic ulcers of lower legs.....	5	73	Tuberculosis of elbow.....	1	15
Lupus of face over chest.....	1	1	Tuberculosis of sternum.....	1	20
Osteomyelitis of femur.....	1	2	Tubercular peritonitis.....	2	5
Osteomyelitis of hand.....	3	31	Tuberculosis of neck.....	1	18
Osteomyelitis of knee.....	1	9	Tuberculosis of cecum.....	1	37
Post operative sub-mucous fi- broid.....	1	11	X-ray burn of breast.....	1	6
Pott's disease.....	2	7	Total.....	154	1573
Prepatellar bursitis.....	2	5			

<sup>1</sup> Machine under repairs two months. Figures represent ten months' use.

## PATHOLOGICAL

There was a gradual increase in the routine procedures, especially in some of the newer tests; such as blood chemical analyses, basal metabolic determinations and sedimentation tests.

*Laboratory examinations*

	1928	1927		1928	1927
Red blood counts.....	5, 032	4, 296	Blood chemical analyses.....	855	812
White blood counts.....	8, 126	5, 714	Nogouchi reactions (blood).....	6, 325	4, 724
Haemoglobin estimates.....	5, 510	4, 140	Nogouchi reactions (spinal fluid).....	188	97
Malarial examinations.....	2	7	Basal metabolism determinations.....	316	112
Widal examinations.....	12	38	Sedimentation tests.....	1, 825	463
Sputum examinations.....	4, 817	3, 216	Dick tests.....	295	320
Urinalyses.....	9, 108	8, 218	Autopsies.....	97	91

## DIETARY DEPARTMENT

In the dietary department the following special diets were prepared: High nutritive and high caloric, 3,684; green vegetable, 975; diabetic, 1,141; salt free, 788; low protein, 674; high protein, 214; nephritic, 424; gastric ulcer, 470; Bland diet, 12.

Patients admitted each year ending June 30 for the past 54 years:

1875.....	190	1893.....	2, 422	1911.....	2, 900
1876.....	319	1894.....	2, 801	1912.....	3, 385
1877.....	500	1895.....	2, 476	1913.....	3, 208
1878.....	519	1896.....	2, 596	1914.....	3, 144
1879.....	642	1897.....	2, 815	1915.....	3, 348
1880.....	819	1898.....	2, 355	1916.....	3, 491
1881.....	892	1899.....	2, 374	1917.....	3, 886
1882.....	1, 102	1900.....	2, 427	1918.....	3, 648
1883.....	1, 373	1901.....	2, 414	1919.....	3, 852
1884.....	1, 500	1902.....	2, 408	1920.....	3, 714
1885.....	1, 794	1903.....	2, 677	1921.....	3, 701
1886.....	1, 923	1904.....	2, 797	1922.....	3, 554
1887.....	2, 017	1905.....	2, 918	1923.....	3, 682
1888.....	1, 997	1906.....	2, 207	1924.....	4, 121
1889.....	2, 074	1907.....	2, 366	1925.....	4, 056
1890.....	2, 393	1908.....	2, 669	1926.....	4, 227
1891.....	2, 373	1909.....	2, 590	1927.....	4, 241
1892.....	2, 331	1910.....	2, 740	1928.....	4, 024

The statistical tables of the medical and surgical diseases are omitted from this report, but they are available, however, for reference purposes at the hospital.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1928					1927				
	Colored		White		Total	Colored		White		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
In hospital July 1, 1926.....						9	28			37
In hospital July 1, 1927:										
Pay patients.....	15	23			38					
Indigents—										
United States.....	39	67			106	54	60	2		116
District of Columbia.....	23	38			61	32	37			69
Total.....	77	128			205	95	125	2		222

	1928					1927				
	Colored		White		Total	Colored		White		Total
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
Admitted:										
Pay patients.....	407	506	2	2	917	369	629	1	2	1,001
Pay patients births.....	41	47			88	34	52			86
Indigents—										
United States.....	668	700	11	5	1,384	664	867	11	5	1,547
District of Columbia.....	585	743	2	3	1,333	617	742	7	1	1,367
Births—										
United States.....	70	80	1	1	152	69	91			160
District of Columbia.....	74	76			150	42	37		1	80
Total admitted.....	1,845	2,152	16	11	4,024	1,795	2,418	19	9	4,241
Total indoor under care.....	1,922	2,280	16	11	4,229	1,890	2,543	21	9	4,463
Stillbirths:										
Pay patients.....	2	1			3	2	2			4
Indigents.....	11	14			25	7	8			15
Total.....	13	15			28	9	10			19
Discharged, including births:										
Pay patients—										
Recovered.....					526					527
Improved.....					360					488
Unimproved.....					18					47
Total.....					904					1,062
Indigents:										
Recovered.....					1,426					1,329
Improved.....					1,107					1,386
Unimproved.....					320					161
Total.....					2,853					2,876
Deaths:										
Pay patients.....	41	54			95	50	68			118
Indigents.....	81	120	1		202	96	106			202
Total.....	122	174	1		297	146	174			320
Grand total discharges.....					4,054					4,258
In hospital July 1, 1928:										
Pay patients.....	18	26			44	15	23			38
Indigents—										
United States.....	39	41			80	39	67			106
District of Columbia.....	23	28			51	23	38			61
Total.....	62	69			131	62	105			167
Grand total remaining.....	80	95			175	77	128			205
Day's maintenance:										
Pay patients.....					16,349					17,067
Indigents—										
United States.....					30,615					29,312
District of Columbia.....					30,062					30,156
Officers and employees.....					82,412					76,910
Total.....					159,378					153,445
Cost per patient per day.....					\$2.97					\$2.17
Largest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					219					208
Smallest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					131					141
Daily average number of patients, pay and indigents.....					208					209
Daily average number of patients, outdoor.....					126					158
Number of indigents admitted from District of Columbia, including births.....					1,483					1,447
Number of prescriptions compounded:										
Indoor.....					32,622					32,821
Outdoor.....					11,734					10,812

*Nativities, pay patients, excluding births*

Nativity	Colored		White		Nativity	Colored		White	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Alabama.....	1				New Jersey.....		1		
Arkansas.....		1			New York.....		7		
British West Indies.....		1			North Carolina.....	10	45		
Connecticut.....	1				Ohio.....	3	6		
Cuba.....		1			Oklahoma.....	2			
Dominion of Canada.....	1				Pennsylvania.....	4	6		
District of Columbia.....	128	161			Panama.....	2			
Florida.....	1	2			Rhode Island.....		2		
Georgia.....	12	10			South Carolina.....	19	24		
Haiti.....		1			Tennessee.....	1	5		
Illinois.....	3	1			Texas.....		4		
Indiana.....	1				Unknown.....	15	29		
Kansas.....	1				Virginia.....	106	175		
Kentucky.....	1				West Virginia.....	4			
Louisiana.....		4			Germany.....			1	
Maryland.....	76	123			Italy.....			1	
Missouri.....	2	2							
Mississippi.....		1			Total.....	394	612	2	

*Nativities, indigents*

Nativity	Colored		White		Nativity	Colored		White	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Africa.....	1				Mexico.....		1		
Alabama.....	5	4			Michigan.....		1		
Arkansas.....	1	5			Minnesota.....		1		
British West Indies.....	4	2			Missouri.....	1	1		
California.....	1	4			Mississippi.....	2	3		
Colorado.....		5			New Jersey.....	7	9		
Connecticut.....		3			New York.....	8	22		
Cuba.....	1				North Carolina.....	90	126		
Dominion of Canada.....		2			Ohio.....	2	5		
District of Columbia.....	476	497			Pennsylvania.....	110	30		
England.....			1	1	Panama.....		2		
Florida.....	6	12			Poland.....			1	
Georgia.....	24	16			Porto Rico.....	2			
Germany.....			1		Portugal.....	1			
Haiti.....		3			South Carolina.....	84	112		
India.....	1				Tennessee.....	2	1		
Indiana.....	3	1			Texas.....	5	2		
Kansas.....	2	1			Unknown.....	39	57		
Kentucky.....	1	3			Virginia.....	298	324		
Louisiana.....	2				West Virginia.....	1	15		1
Maine.....		1							
Maryland.....	206	354			Total.....	1,386	1,629	3	2
Massachusetts.....		4							

*Occupations, pay patients*

Occupation	Colored		White		Occupation	Colored		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Actor.....	1	1			Laborer.....	69			
Agent.....	3	1			Lawyer.....	2			
Baker.....		2			Laundress.....		6		
Barber.....	10				Maid.....		27		
Bus boy.....	1		1		Manager.....	1			
Business.....	5	2			Mechanic.....	3			
Butcher.....	1				Messenger.....	5			
Contractor.....	2				Minister.....	12			
Charwoman.....		1			None.....	34	37		
Chauffeur.....	16				Nurse.....		7		
Cook.....	8	7			Porter.....	17			
Clerk.....	12	2	1		Plasterer.....	7			
Dentist.....	1				Physician.....	2			
Domestic.....	12	176			Seamstress.....		8		
Driver.....	4				Student.....	26	27		
Druggist.....	1				Tailor.....	3	1		
Elevator operator.....	2	1			Teacher.....	4	17		
Engineer.....	2				Telephone operator.....	1			
Expressman.....	1				Unknown.....	15	19		
Farmer.....	7				Waitress.....		7		
Fireman.....	2								
Government employee.....	17	1	1		Total.....	316	599	2	
Janitor.....	8	249							

*Occupations, indigents*

Occupation	Colored		White		Occupation	Colored		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Actor.....	2	4			Housewife.....		340		1
Agent.....	7	3			Janitor.....	11	4		
Baker.....	2	1	1		Jeweler.....	1			
Ball player.....	1				Laborer.....	610	2		
Barber.....	7				Lawyer.....		1		
Bellman.....	1				Laundress.....		57		
Bus boy.....	5				Maid.....		56		
Business.....	1	1			Mechanic.....	19			
Butcher.....	3		1		Messenger.....	12			
Contractor.....	4				Miner.....	8			
Charwoman.....		30			Minister.....	8			
Chauffeur.....	40				None.....	8	102		1
Cook.....	29	58			Nurse.....	88	38		
Clerk.....	7	1			Police officer.....	2			
Dentist.....	1				Porter.....	28	1		
Domestic.....	17	924			Plasterer.....	11			
Driver.....	17				Physician.....	5			
Druggist.....	1				Seamstress.....		14		
Elevator operator.....	5	2			Student.....	149	99		
Engineer.....	3		1		Tailor.....	5	1		
Expressman.....	1				Teacher.....	2	5		
Farmer.....	84	3			Unknown.....	15	8		
Flagman.....	7				Waiter.....	19	6		
Gardener.....	1				Watchman.....	2			
Government employee.....	10	1							
Grocer.....	1				Total.....	1,252	1,762	3	



## NEEDS

## OBSTETRICAL WARD

Among the most pressing needs of the hospital is an up-to-date obstetrical ward. This important work, with the present facilities, is greatly restricted. It is carried on in quarters originally designed for general medical cases. There exists neither sufficient space nor the necessary equipment for the care of patients required by the highest grade and most advanced scientific service.

Last year 390 births occurred in this hospital, a sufficient number to more than justify the expense of a modern maternity ward. In fact, every applicant for motherhood is entitled to the best and latest facilities for her care.

## SOCIAL WORKER

The need of a social worker is as urgent as a maternity ward, this service being equally as important. All leading hospitals have recognized the necessity of this work and have established or are organizing a social service department. The value to the community as well as to the patient can only be estimated by the hospital keeping in touch with its postoperative convalescents after they are discharged, or bringing back delinquent patients to a follow-up clinic, especially those having cancer and tuberculosis. This indicates in a limited way some of the duties of a social worker, who is expected to be a connecting link between the hospital and the public.

## RADIUM

The hospital is entirely without radium, and up to the present we have depended upon the generosity of a sister hospital in supplying us with radium for our most urgent cases. Radium is a necessity. Practically every day at least one case presents itself for treatment. It is needed for a variety of conditions, such as keloids, skin lesions, fibromyomata, and malignancies, especially cancer of the cervix. At the cancer hospital in New York City they have not operated upon a case of this type for more than five years, being satisfied that superior results are obtained from a combination of radium and X ray.

It is a safe estimate that at least 300 treatments would be given annually were we in possession of radium. Its curative and palliative value is remarkable, and its use is undoubtedly one of the greatest advances made in modern gynecology.

Estimates of appropriation covering these needs have been submitted in the usual way and it is hoped that the department will see its way clear to approve.

Disease and death come to all; but disease no longer means death, at all times. A person can be made well, patched up, and sent to a very fruitful existence and made a useful member to society if modern hospital facilities are made available.

*Occupations, pay patients*

Occupation	Colored		White		Occupation	Colored		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Actor.....		1			Laborer.....	69			
Agent.....	3	1			Lawyer.....	2			
Baker.....		2			Laundress.....		6		
Barber.....	10				Maid.....		27		
Bus boy.....	1				Manager.....	1			
Business.....	5	2			Mechanic.....	3			
Butcher.....	1				Messenger.....	5			
Contractor.....	2				Minister.....	12			
Charwoman.....		1			None.....	34	37		
Chauffeur.....	16				Nurse.....		7		
Cook.....	8	7			Porter.....	17			
Clerk.....	12	2	1		Plasterer.....	7			
Dentist.....	1				Physician.....	2			
Domestic.....	12	176			Seamstress.....		8		
Driver.....	4				Student.....	26	27		
Druggist.....	1				Tailor.....	3	1		
Elevator operator.....	2	1			Teacher.....	4	17		
Engineer.....	2				Telephone operator.....	1			
Expressman.....	1				Unknown.....	15	19		
Farmer.....	7				Waitress.....		7		
Fireman.....	2								
Government employee.....	17	1	1		Total.....	316	599	2	
Janitor.....	8	249							

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Occupation	Colored		White		Occupation	Colored		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Actor.....	2	4			Housewife.....		340		1
Agent.....	7	3			Janitor.....	11	4		
Baker.....	2	1	1		Jeweler.....	1			
Ball player.....	1				Laborer.....	610	2		
Barber.....	7				Lawyer.....		1		
Bellman.....	1				Laundress.....		57		
Bus boy.....	5				Maid.....		56		
Business.....	1	1			Mechanic.....	19			
Butcher.....	3		1		Messenger.....	12			
Contractor.....	4				Miner.....	8			
Charwoman.....		30			Minister.....	8			
Chauffeur.....	40				None.....	88	102		1
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Elevator operator.....	5	2			Student.....	149	99		
Engineer.....	3		1		Tailor.....	5	1		
Expressman.....	1				Teacher.....	2	5		
Farmer.....	84	3			Unknown.....	15	8		
Flagman.....	7				Walter.....	19	6		
Gardener.....	1				Watchman.....	2			
Government employee.....	10	1							
Grocer.....	1				Total.....	1,252	1,762	3	

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## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

*Board of Public Welfare account, July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928*

	Adults	Children	Babies	Total
In hospital July 1, 1927.....	52	4	5	61
Admitted.....	1, 243	90	150	1, 483
Total.....	1, 295	94	155	1, 544

Appropriation.....	\$42, 500
Bills rendered.....	42, 500

*Receipts and disbursements on account of pay patients*

	1928	1927
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Private-room patients, at \$2 per day.....	\$8, 040. 00	\$8, 174. 00
Ward patients, at \$1.75 per day.....	13, 711. 25	13, 702. 00
Children, at \$1 per day.....	259. 50	610. 00
Babies, at 50 cents a day.....	262. 50	347. 50
Operations, major and minor.....	830. 00	871. 00
X-ray photos.....	248. 00	390. 00
Total.....	23, 351. 25	24, 094. 50
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Extra service (nurses, orderlies, etc.).....	7, 491. 07	3, 435. 50
Subsistence.....	10, 811. 85	7, 916. 96
Medical and surgical supplies.....	776. 83	1, 137. 22
Miscellaneous (dry goods, repairs, fuel, etc.).....	3, 563. 43	9, 539. 56
Refund of overpayment by patients.....	645. 25	704. 75
Total.....	23, 288. 43	22, 733. 99
Unexpended balance.....	62. 82	1, 360. 51

*Receipts and disbursements*

<b>Receipts:</b>	
Appropriation, Interior act—	
Salaries.....	\$113, 000. 00
For support.....	75, 000. 00
	188, 000. 00
Appropriation, District of Columbia act—(under contract with Board of Public Welfare).....	42, 500. 00
From pay patients.....	23, 351. 25
Total.....	253, 851. 25
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Miscellaneous (fuel, light, clothing, medicine, forage, etc.).....	71, 177. 32
From pay patients.....	4, 340. 26
Subsistence.....	46, 179. 83
From pay patients.....	10, 811. 85
Salaries.....	112, 552. 86
From pay patients.....	7, 491. 07
Refunds, pay patients.....	645. 25
Total.....	253, 198. 44
<b>Unexpended balances:</b>	
Miscellaneous.....	22. 68
Subsistence.....	120. 17
Salaries.....	447. 14
Pay patients.....	62. 82
Total, unexpended balances.....	652. 81

*Classification of objects of expenditure*

Personal services.....	\$120, 043. 93
Supplies and materials:	
Stationery and office supplies.....	3, 150. 54
Medical and hospital supplies.....	8, 279. 60
Scientific and educational supplies.....	933. 71
Fuel.....	14, 310. 09
Wearing apparel and sewing supplies.....	686. 97
Forage.....	109. 09
Provisions.....	56, 991. 68
Sundry supplies.....	1, 274. 03
Materials.....	1, 698. 61
Communication service:	
Telegraph service.....	1. 75
Telephone service.....	1, 198. 16
Traveling expenses, local transportation.....	53. 32
Transportation.....	565. 03
Advertising.....	39. 55
Electrical.....	120. 16
Repairs and alterations:	
Buildings.....	5, 246. 52
Machinery and equipment.....	534. 67
Special and miscellaneous current expenses.....	1, 067. 87
Equipment:	
Furniture, furnishings, and fixtures.....	4, 414. 62
Scientific.....	6, 084. 82
Structures.....	2, 906. 00
Other equipment.....	22, 842. 47
Refunds, pay patients.....	645. 25
Total.....	253, 198. 44

## THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

The results of the work in this branch of the service during the past year were most pleasing. The added personnel has removed many of the causes for much of our distress.

With the completion of the addition to the nurses' home, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress, and the appointment of the required number of pupil nurses, this school of nursing will be able to meet all reasonable requirements of the various State nursing boards.

The graduating exercises were held June 1, 1928, in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University. Eleven nurses graduated, making a total of 450 holding diplomas from the school.

Officers of the school:	
Superintendent of nurses.....	1
Assistant superintendent of nurses.....	1
Night supervisor.....	1
Educational assistant.....	1
Head nurses.....	12
Students in the school July 1, 1927.....	60
Gains and losses:	
Admitted.....	19
Readmitted.....	3
Resigned.....	3
Left.....	0
Rejected.....	0
Dismissed.....	0
Completed course, graduates 1927.....	14
Completed course, graduates 1928.....	2

## REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

It has proved a clarifying experience in the past both to ourselves and the community to pause from time to time and restate certain aspects of our service and personnel policies. It has helped to define our part in the social-service program of the community, and it has helped to create an informed public opinion with an accompanying cooperation on best approaches to child-welfare problems.

The division of child welfare of the Board of Public Welfare is the public protective and child-caring organization in the District of Columbia.

\* \* \* \* \*

A review of the year's work in this division shows requests that children be taken under care by the board and requests for advice or other assistance to have numbered 871. In 355 of these the needed service was rendered at the reception desk or by the staff of the department through conference and correspondence. The other 516 cases required field investigations. This group included 239 white cases and 277 colored cases and involved 982 children. Eight hundred and twenty-eight of the children were of legitimate birth and 154 of illegitimate birth. In slightly over 10 per cent of these cases the request for assistance came from parents or others legally responsible for the children, while almost 90 per cent came from others. The great majority of the latter came from public and private agencies, with a small proportion from relatives or other interested persons. Study of the situations presented in these cases revealed many and diversified problems in the life of the families. Almost 40 per cent of these might be classed as cases of neglected children, neglect being interpreted to include with physical and moral neglect, abandonment, physical cruelty, and failure of the parents to support their children. In the remainder, separation or death of parents, dependency, mental defectiveness of child or parent, conduct disorders on the part of the children, and temporary illness of parents were the predominating factors.

Five hundred and sixteen cases were referred to the department chiefly because it was thought that the children involved required the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare; adequate investigation showed this to be necessary in only a small proportion of them. Court action was initiated in 88 cases, involving 152 children. In 72 of these petitions, filed in the juvenile court by the staff of the department, it was alleged that the children were dependent or neglected. The remaining 16 cases were similarly brought before the court by other agencies, the department concurring in this action. The court granted the petition in 84 cases, committing 110 children to the board temporarily and 31 children to the age of 18 years or during minority. Three cases did not come to hearing, those in charge of the children removing them to other jurisdictions. In only one case did the court deny the petition, and in this instance the entire family was placed on probation to the court.

The majority of the children committed had suffered serious neglect in their home environment. A certain number had lost the care of one or both parents through death or some permanent disability. Behavior problems, temporary incapacity of the parents, because of ill health or financial difficulty, and abandonment were dominant factors influencing commitment.

Of the abandoned children referred to the department during the year, 37 in number, 12 were committed to the board. Only three were foundlings, the other nine having been abandoned in the homes of caretakers and in hospitals. Investigation discovered those responsible for the other children and suitable adjustments were made for them. Four were sent to relatives in other jurisdictions, their legal residence. Attention is called to this group of abandoned children because it is believed that licensing and supervision of child-caring activities by private persons would serve greatly to protect the children and the public. Experience in the District of Columbia is repeating that of other jurisdictions. Already one institution refused a license to operate in Maryland

under a new law in that State is operating in the District. This institution has asked the department to assume care of a child abandoned by his parents. Intensive investigation, at public cost, revealed the child's parentage and located the mother in a neighboring State. Efficient check, through statutory provision to minimize such risks, is in line with modern social procedure, and is less expensive to the community than providing care for abandoned children.

Slightly more than 25 per cent of the cases were accepted by social agencies for case work, supervision, or other assistance after study of the situations showed the need for such service. In a similar proportion of cases adjustments were made by the staff of the department. These included acceptance by relatives of children who, otherwise, would have become public charges—17 such placements being made outside of the District of Columbia in the jurisdiction of the child's legal residence—placement in special institutions, and improvement in the child's situation through study and interpretation of his difficulties to those in charge of him. The remaining group, approximately 30 per cent, comprised those cases withdrawn, those in which referring to the department was found to be unwarranted, those not located, and a group of 61 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year.

The department received for investigation from the juvenile court 140 cases, involving 205 children who were committed temporarily on the action of agencies other than the department. In 134 of these, 199 children were committed to the board as dependent or neglected children. The other 6 were committed for violation of probation, incorrigibility, and specific offenses.

By the statutory provision, which authorizes the board to accept for care in emergency for one week without a court order, 27 children were so received. In eight of these, investigation disclosed resources within the child's family which made commitment unnecessary. The other 19 were among those children committed to the board.

One member of the staff has been investigating requests for placement in the District Training School for the feeble-minded, arranged for psychiatric study of these cases, prepared the social histories, and handled the work at the Supreme Court when the commitments were made. Seventy-six persons, 74 children and 2 adults, were committed to the school. The majority of the children were temporary or minority wards of the board, in some cases committed for the purpose of providing care by the board pending placement in the school.

It is hoped that many of the commitments now made because emergency care of the child seem imperative can be averted through the use of the Receiving and Detention Home, placed under control of the Board of Public Welfare in an appropriation act effective July 1, 1928. Such an equipment can often save the expense of putting court machinery into motion. Social inquiry frequently shows resources within kinfolk circles for care of the child who is now reported to the court by persons incompletely familiar with the circumstances, as destitute or neglected. The division interprets the authority granted in this appropriation act to permit such children to be provided for over temporary periods pending social adjustment. Because of the limitation in appropriation and the probable attendant problem of small quarters, it will be necessary to ask the family case working agencies, who have been in the practice of using such provision when extended through the woman's bureau of the Metropolitan police department for emergency situations arising within their active family problems, to make their own provisions.

#### HOME FINDING SERVICE

The home-finding division is engaged in the discovery of those family home settings on which we must depend for helping the child to orient himself in the social system and for the provision of his many needs. The demands made upon the department have been quite consistent with the increasingly high standards maintained for child care and the growing recognition that foster-home finding is a specialized job. All of the child-welfare staff has always participated in developing and investigating foster homes. Extra available homes over last year's total have been procured through the services for a few months of a technical foster-home worker, and the cost incurred has been more than offset alone by the free homes secured.

The requests for specialized home placements by the court, psychiatrists, psychologists, doctors, and other professionals dealing with our children have

been on the increase. To keep pace with such requests additional department workers are necessary and should be furnished as soon as possible. There has never been an adequate available supply of either general or specialized homes. Credit should, however, be given to the foster homes, old and new, that are carrying on so loyally.

Under cooperation with the district health office, which is charged with licensing all boarding homes, we are furnished health certificates not only for our children but also for the foster-home personnel.

The Maryland law governing "the licensing of homes having care, custody, or control of minor children" became effective June, 1927. Since this time our department has cooperated with the Maryland State authorities in furnishing data for the issuance of permits to our Maryland boarding homes. The State has granted our board every possible courtesy to avoid duplication of effort and to minimize record keeping.

Total applications handled	1,028
Applications pending beginning of year, July, 1927	107
Applications received during year	921
New	691
Reapplications	230
White	469
Colored	452
By office interview	515
By telephone	79
Through correspondence	72
Through other sources	255
Office rejections	413
Withdrawn	195
Rejection through investigation	147
Approved through investigation—	
Adopted	10
Board	87
Free	31
Wage	20
	148
Total	903
Pending end of year	125
Movement of foster homes in use:	
Closed	3
Withdrawn	75
Temporarily withdrawn	11
Reinstated	8
Total	97
Advisory service:	
Homes recommended to agencies	22
Colored	5
White	17
Homes recommended to individuals	53
Colored	23
White	30



These statistics carry findings which require interpretation. The relatively small number of homes selected for use from the large group of applicants characterizes the process as highly selective, and consequently costly. No larger proportion than 148 were, on study, found to be usable and of value from 903 applications. This fact that less than 17 per cent were approved is not to be considered a result of inefficiency, as it is the experience of the best child-caring organizations in the country that less than 15 per cent of any group of applicants is ever found to be usable. The cost of discovery of the right homes is an investment reaching through the lives of many children. Experience has taught us many things in the evaluation of the offered homes, the greatest of which is a realization that the home life can not be measured adequately through the application only of conventional social codes of respectability and culture. The individual may be conforming and attaining in his ways, yet be projecting into the family life because of the intensity of his own emotional problems an atmosphere of instability or subtle dominance to color the lives of all with whom he lives and often to threaten the security of children, who even at best must feel their way.

Too frequently we have made the measurement of suitability in terms of the physical aspects of the home and its conformity to social standard. To come into intimate acquaintanceship with the spirit of family life requires an analysis of personality of its members. Many disappointments are met in this quest for a family group spirit made by the common experience of sharing and sacrificing, and while the recognition of the flaws considerably reduces a seemingly usable group it nevertheless is building toward a greater degree of permanence and happiness in any one child's foster-family life experience.

#### RECEPTION AND PLACEMENT SERVICE

Six hundred and eighty-eight children—365 dependents, 323 delinquents—have been committed to the care of the agency during the past fiscal year—106 more than the preceding year, and a greater number, with the exception of the commitments during the war days of 1918, than any other year in the organization's history. An increase of 98 over the preceding year in the number of delinquent commitments is particularly noticeable and may in part be explained by a practice begun by the court during the past year of asking for agency care in cases previously held only under court order at the House of Detention pending further hearing or at Gallinger Hospital for psychiatric study prior to adjudication. Thirty-four children were received on commitment for this purpose. Of the total 688 children received, the ratio of the 604 temporarily committed to the 55 permanently committed suggests a strong intention of the court to keep the individual parent aware of his responsibility and to hold open for the child as long as possible the remaining values of his own home setting.

This is an encouraging finding, viewed in the light of our earlier history, when records showed a ratio in favor of minority commitments. These old records suggest the ease of finality with which it was thought possible for the child to discard his early background of relationships and family-life experiences. The implication, while suggesting sound social practice in that it holds for the resumption of parental responsibility, does, however, carry an increased financial responsibility to the State, for children temporarily under guardianship are not available for free placement in foster families offering to share their home life when there is reasonable assurance of permanence in the experience. This factor should be recognized along with the fact that children are now committed for many more reasons than ever before and the fact of increased costs in living when getting at an accurate interpretation of the rising costs to the state of child dependency.

We have consistently sought family home care for our dependent cases even for the variable group of short commitments, believing the pattern of family life to exact less strain for adjustment. In the delinquency commitments the juvenile court has, however, requested institutional placement in nearly all cases, and the division has deferred to the judgment of the court, inasmuch as the commitment is of temporary character and appears frequently to be a treatment phase or part of a plan of the whole outlined by the court. Our last few years showed a proportionate increase in the use of boarding-home care,

and this we are advised is a trend discernible in the child-welfare situation generally.

Of our children, 253 have been placed on free arrangement and 8 on trial adoption during the past fiscal year. Reference to our previous records showed a gradual decrease in the effecting of adoptions, the explanation of which is tied up in part with the trends first described of increase in the ratio of temporary to minority commitments, for fewer children are legally available for adoption. This tendency likewise is said to be characteristic within the child-welfare situation generally. It is probably determined also by the greater and better use of some of the contributions from the scientific field for the measurement of personality, for the interested, intelligent foster parent in applying wants to plan the future with an honest knowledge of the child's social inheritance and equipment, and the findings do not frequently warrant an adoption recommendation from the staff. There should be some encouragement, however, in the fact that a greater degree of permanence and happiness is undoubtedly assured to the child who is placed through this evaluation of the personalities of both foster parents and child.

Through the years we are evolving a concept of our social responsibility in terms of individualized care and treatment in contrast to the group treatments planned by our ancestors. Two aids for such an objective within the field of protection and care for children can be found (1) in an administrative plan which provides adequate personnel and (2) in the assistances of a psychiatric service for the personality problems often aggravated if not developed by the readjustments which substitute home care require of the child. Yearly our instruments for an approach of individual study become better turned and more subtly marked for measurement. It has been interesting to discover the variances, for instance, in the findings of restudies made during the past year of a group of defective children, first studied and classified as such 10 or more years ago. The restudies showed that not infrequently in the process of growth intelligence had been masked or retarded in its release through defects of other elements in the personality—emotional and physical instabilities. There was not available for the agency, nor had such aid been entirely evolved, the assistances which psychiatric units now offer in revealing the correlation of these elements in the development of personality. During the past year we have had valuable aid from the psychiatric unit at work in Gallinger Hospital in the study particularly of the children carried as defective. Transfer to the District Training School by court commitment has required such a study by the District alienist. Unfortunately, study frequently needed in understanding personality handicaps of our children has not been possible from this unit without hospitalization, and the present facilities at the hospital have often made it necessary for the children while under examination to be in association with the psychotic groups. We are hoping that under the expansion program of the hospital we may continue to have the service, but dissociated from the psychopathic backgrounds with which it is now tied up.

In the further attainment of an individualized program for its children the division is in need of relief from the large case loads now carried by its workers. In the department of permanent care the case loads are double the standardization at which good case-work practice can be maintained—120 children with varying and variable needs to be brought into identity with family home background—the objective of our service—is a task impossible for one worker even with the assistances which the technique of her training may have given her. The workers of the department of investigation and temporary care, where the emergency character of the work interrupts the planned daily programs, carry in either of the investigational or placement services included in their activities a case load almost comparable to standardization in one service alone. The division believes in the values of trained personnel, and in the selection of its workers will look for qualifications established by good general educational background, specialized educational training in social-service schools, and practical experience with accredited agencies. The qualified case worker has spent time and money in preparing herself and is justified in expecting a remuneration in keeping with the investment. The increase in salaries made possible by the Welch bill will bring us, we hope, nearer an attainment of professional standard.

A. PATRICIA MORSS,  
*Chief, Division of Child Welfare*

*Financial statement*

Appropriation for contingent expenses-----		\$5,000.00
Board and care of children:		
Primary appropriation-----	\$140,000.00	
Payments by relatives-----	6,953.59	
Deficiency-----	55,000.00	
		201,953.59
Maintenance of feeble-minded:		
Primary appropriation-----	15,000.00	
Payments by relatives-----	40.00	
		15,040.00
Total-----		221,993.59
Expenditures:		
Contingent expenses—		
Furniture, printing, and stationery-----	1,585.11	
Telephone and telegraph-----	137.27	
Travel and transportation-----	2,971.71	
Total-----		4,694.09
Board and care of children—		
Boarding homes-----	130,573.87	
Nonsectarian institutions-----	26,626.21	
House of Good Shepherd, Washington-----	921.73	
House of Good Shepherd, Philadelphia-----	90.00	
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore-----	437.85	
Jewish Foster Home-----	1,499.99	
Notre Dame Academy-----	857.15	
St. Gertrude's Home of Arts and Crafts-----	400.00	
St. Mary's Industrial School-----	1,320.63	
St. Mary's Academy-----	591.73	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum-----	1,436.58	
St. Rose's Technical School-----	439.87	
St. Vincent's Asylum-----	998.71	
St. Mildred's Academy-----	462.00	
Convent of Our Lady and St. Frances-----	240.00	
Leonard Hall Academy-----	158.71	
Clothing-----	22,194.15	
Drugs, dentistry, and medical attention-----	11,298.88	
Burial of wards-----	118.00	
Total-----		200,666.06
Maintenance of feeble-minded—		
Boarding homes-----	3,804.91	
Gundry Home and Training School-----	2,360.96	
St. Mary's Industrial School-----	39.35	
The Training School, Vineland, N. J.-----	3,240.00	
Children's Temporary Home-----	2,254.72	
Hill Top School, Jessup, Md.-----	2,174.19	
House of Good Shepherd, Washington-----	99.96	
St. Gertrude's Home of Arts and Crafts-----	200.00	
Total-----		14,174.09
Total expenditures-----		219,534.24
Unexpended balance: Contingent expenses-----		305.91
Unexpended balance: Board and care-----		1,287.53
Unexpended balance: Maintenance of feeble-minded-----		865.91
Total-----		221,993.59

*Movement of population*

	Permanent wards	Temporary wards	Feeble-minded nonwards
Number of wards under care June 30, 1927.....	1,157	455	106
Received during year:			
New commitments.....	84	604	4
Dropped; retained as nonwards.....			17
Temporary wards committed during minority.....	121		
Total.....	1,362	1,059	127
<i>Discharged</i>			
Adopted.....	7		
Committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	3		
Attained majority.....	107		
Committed during minority.....	7	121	
Committed to National Training School.....	42	5	63
Committed to District Training School.....	9	3	1
Died.....			7
Transferred to District Training School.....			
Discharged from guardianship.....	3		
Expiration of term of commitment.....		300	
Married.....	8		
Order set aside.....	1	30	
Returned to relatives.....		6	45
Released from feeble-minded roll; discharged to self.....			4
Total discharged.....	187	469	120
Remaining under care June 30, 1928.....	1,175	590	7

*Distribution of children under care June 30, 1928*

	Permanent and temporary	Feeble-minded wards	Feeble-minded nonwards
<i>ON EXPENSE</i>			
Boarding homes.....	663	10	
Children's Temporary Home.....	7		
House of Good Shepherd, Washington.....	4	1	
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore.....	4		
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	5		
Jewish Foster Home.....	11		
St. Vincent's Asylum.....	6		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	8		
St. Gertrude's Home of Arts and Crafts.....		1	
St. Rose's Technical School.....	2		
St. Mildred's Academy.....	1		
Convent of Our Lady and St. Frances.....	1		
Hill Top School, Jessup, Md.....		6	
	772	18	0
<i>FREE OF EXPENSE</i>			
Wages.....	21		
Free with relatives and friends.....	333	11	2
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	1		
Hospitals.....	36	1	2
Industrial Home School (white).....	91	1	
Industrial Home School (colored).....	111	1	
Trial for adoption.....	29		
House of detention.....	12		
Absconders.....	67	2	
Inactive file.....	232	26	3
	933	42	7
Total under care June 30, 1928.....	1,705	60	7

## REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF HOME CARE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

I herewith submit the second annual report of the division of home care for dependent children in the District of Columbia.

In submitting my first annual report I went into full detail of organization and method of procedure regarding investigation, recommendation for allotment, etc. I, therefore, feel it is unnecessary to repeat that part of the report, as these facts are available to anyone interested who has not read the report.

I wish, however, to emphasize the fact that all applications are given consideration and all cases thoroughly investigated before a recommendation for an allotment is made and also to touch briefly on our supervision of families in which allotments have been granted and results of same.

We have been very pleased with the improvement in these homes, in the physical improvement of both mothers and children, due largely, we feel, to the better selected and prepared meals which have come about by the budget required of all mothers receiving an allotment. All items of food are recorded so that we may know that the diet is properly balanced.

These budgets are sent to the office each month and carefully gone over, and any irregularity which appears in the selection of food, both as to quality and quantity, is immediately taken up in a friendly, advisory manner with the mother. This advice and supervision in most instances is most kindly accepted, making it a very encouraging part of our work in the families.

After a period of one year the purchasing ability had so improved that we were able to make a substantial reduction in the amount first allowed for food without in any way affecting the nourishing quality of food necessary for the family.

We have also concentrated greatly on the problem of better housing and in most instances have been able to improve greatly both the locality and the quarters in which families were living, often with a very slight, if any, increase in the rent. This, however, requires a great deal of the workers' time, which we feel is very well spent.

We have given a great deal of attention to the medical work needed in these families, such as complete physical examination; attention to eyes, throat, and teeth. We have had frequent reports from the schools, stating the improved conditions of children in these families as a result of this work. This, too, is very encouraging, as we feel physical fitness is the keynote to proper development along lines of moral, mental, and perhaps spiritual.

We feel that it will be interesting to the public to know that a large per cent of our mothers are doing at least part-time work, thus to some extent helping themselves and preventing them becoming entirely dependent and acquiring a habit of having their responsibility taken over by the public. Our office has been able to greatly assist these mothers in securing part-time work, always seeing that the children are properly supervised during the absence of the mother. It is very gratifying to notice how anxious most of the mothers are to help themselves and how reluctant a large per cent of them are to become entirely public beneficiaries. Also, the workers have helped the children over 16 years of age in the home to secure positions.

We also feel that, due to the combined influences resulting from the above-mentioned facts, that the school attendance of the children in our supervised homes has greatly improved, as we check up on the reports of the children frequently.

So much for the families who have actually received an allotment from the Board of Public Welfare.

Then, there appears another group of applicants whose applications on partial investigation have convinced us that these people could and should make their own adjustment by judiciously combining different sources of income.

This office has been able to advise and help a number of these mothers to realize this fact and their responsibility, and they have made satisfactory adjustments. This is no small part of the work in this office.

*Statistics on home care*

Cases on pay roll July 1, 1927-----	102
New cases approved from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	50
Cases on pay roll July 1, 1928-----	152
Cases discontinued from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	33
Cases reinstated from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	119
Net cases on pay roll July 1, 1928-----	5
Number of children in approved cases July 1, 1927-----	362
Number of children in approved cases from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	175
	537
Number of children in discontinued cases from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	111
Number of children who have reached 16 from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	9
Number of children removed from home from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	1
Number of children who died from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	1
	122
	415
Number of children in reinstated cases from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	19
Number of children in approved cases to July 1, 1928-----	434

*Status of cases to July 1, 1928*

Cases pending-----	57
Cases under investigation-----	40
Cases with adequate income-----	51
Cases with 1 child-----	93
Cases ineligible-----	23
Cases referred to other agencies-----	38
Cases closed for various reasons-----	142
Total number of approved cases-----	166
Total number of applications in office-----	610
Money expended during the year—July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928-----	\$87, 736. 58
Cost to maintain families per month-----	7, 478. 05
Cost to maintain each family per month-----	60. 30
Cost to maintain each child per month-----	17. 23

This is not the total amount needed to maintain the family (\$60.30 per month), but only represents the average granted by the Board of Public Welfare, which is supplementary to other incomes in the homes.

EMMA L. DAVIES, Supervisor.

## REPORT OF THE DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

I respectfully submit the fourth annual report of the District Training School.

At the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1927, we had present in institution 63 children, having just previously opened the three new dormitory buildings. At the end of this fiscal year June 30, 1928, we had present 187 children. This past year, then, makes the first marked increase in our population and hence is the first year in which we feel that we are approaching the stage when we may call ourselves an institution.

We were prevented this year from organizing our schools and shops due to insufficient funds. Our salary appropriation permitted us to employ only one teacher and of necessity we could give school training to but a small portion of our children. We have, though, been able to keep practically all our children occupied. The girls are employed in the sewing room, the kitchen and dining rooms, the laundry, and in the general housekeeping. Our sewing room is now making a large portion of the girls' wearing apparel, overalls for small boys and many miscellaneous articles used in the institution. In this department there is only one paid employee. We have our kitchen in the main group that prepares all food for both children and employees. In this department there are two paid employees. The children under the supervision of the cooks assist in the preparation and serving of all this food. This kitchen which is situated in the basement of one of the dormitory buildings will be taxed to its utmost as soon as we occupy the two new dormitory buildings now under construction. Before additional dormitories are constructed it will be necessary that we have larger kitchen and dining rooms. This condition can only be met by a separate service building with adequate kitchen space and equipment, dining rooms for both children and employees, cold-storage rooms, pantries, and general storerooms.

The boys are practically all occupied on outside work. They assist the carpenters, the painters, the engineer, and firemen. They work on the farm, do grading, road building, dig trenches, clear ground of stumps and underbrush, and various other things too numerous to mention. In all of these lines a great amount of work has been done and has manifested itself in a somewhat improved appearance of our buildings and grounds. We have continued to clear additional ground on the farm and at the present time we have under cultivation 160 acres. The farm has produced all the potatoes and green vegetables that we use and a considerable portion of the feed and forage. Our chickens have supplied us with sufficient eggs. We killed 10,000 pounds of pork and have prospects for a much larger amount for the coming year. Our milk supply has been inadequate but we expect during the coming year to produce enough to meet our needs. The building operations on the farm have included construction of a modern henhouse and yards. A new cow barn, a carpenter shop, a feed room and implement and tool sheds have all been started and it is expected they will be completed and occupied in September. These improvements have been badly needed and upon completion will add greatly to the efficiency of our farm work.

At the main institution group construction was started on two new dormitory buildings in June. It is expected these will be completed in February, 1929. These two buildings will give us additional accommodations for 144 children. These 144 beds together with our present capacity of 210 beds will enable us to care for a total of 354 children. For the coming year no money is appropriated for the construction of additional buildings. There is money appropriated though for the building of a bridge on the institution property across the Little Patuxent River and it is expected this work will be started in the coming fall. This bridge will shorten the distance between the farm and the school by more than three miles and will make possible a considerable saving in transporting supplies and material from one group to the other. Money also

is available for drilling an additional artesian well and supplying necessary pumping machinery for same.

Up to the present time we have had no appreciable amount of money appropriated for improvements to buildings and grounds. Already there has been spent or appropriated the sum of \$590,000 for acquisition of a site and for permanent construction. None of this amount has been available nor has any been spent for improving the grounds. In fact, the three dormitory buildings were turned over to us about 10 per cent incomplete and it has been necessary for us during the past year to expend practically all our available funds and effort to get these buildings so we could use them, and they are still incomplete. As you know there is an enormous amount of work to be done if our grounds are to be in any way usable in the next few years. The contour of the ground and the levels at which our buildings have been placed necessitates the removal of a huge amount of earth. No roads or walks have been constructed in the vicinity of the new buildings; there are numerous retaining walls to be built and no provision has been made for surface drainage. The condition at present is almost intolerable in the wintertime. In addition to this work that has never been started there is a great deal of necessary repairs to be done to both the old buildings on the farm and to the first 3 dormitory buildings that were built. To repair the old barn will require about \$3,000, all the spouting on the three dormitory buildings has to be reset and soldered, estimated cost \$1,800, the mastic floors in the same three dormitories has disintegrated and has to be replaced, estimated cost \$2,000. I mention these few facts to justify the amounts asked in the budget for the next fiscal year for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.

In my previous report I tried to show the urgent need for an employees' home. If this was an urgent need last year, the same conditions apply this year, only with added force. Practically all our employees are required to live in the institution, the nature of the work demanding that they do live here. But even were it practicable, as far as running the institution is concerned, to allow these employees to live outside the institution, it still could not be done. As everyone knows, this institution is in a very isolated section, where board and rooms are not available, and, due to the wretched condition of the roads for a considerable portion of the year, daily travel to and from the institution for any considerable distance is practically impossible. We can not hope to have contented employees when they are required to live under conditions that exist now.

Since the beginning of this institution there has never seemed to be any definite and fixed plan for future development. Plans, it seems, have been changed too frequently and without full consideration. Buildings have been located and constructed without taking into consideration all conditions related thereto. In the next few years the probabilities are that many new buildings will be constructed, necessitating a considerable outlay of money. At least, the demand for additional provisions for the care of feeble-minded continues to grow, and the presumption is that an attempt will be made to meet this demand.

With these facts before us, at this time and before the construction of additional buildings, it is of prime importance that we develop a completed plan. All buildings in the contemplated group should be planned and located, walks and roads should be mapped out and built, steam and water mains should be located now and constructed to meet future demands, sewers—both sanitary and for storm water—should be planned and built of adequate size, transmission lines for electric light and power should be located so as to be available for our future needs and yet not be in the way of future development. Our power plant should be of adequate capacity and our power house laid out with due consideration for future expansion. Already our power plant is inadequate for our present needs. Our water supply is totally inadequate and is already a serious problem. With all these ideas in mind I respectfully request that funds be made available for a complete survey of the institution as it is at present and that a complete landscape and engineering study be made with reference to our future growth. There is no set of plans complete, as far as I know, that take into consideration many of the problems enumerated above. Only by some such survey can we hope to develop an institution that will at least be without gross structural defects.

K. B. JONES, M. D., Superintendent.



*Movement of population*

	White		Colored		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Number in school July 1, 1927.....	0	32	17	11	60
Admitted.....	34	39	14	56	143
Total.....	34	71	31	67	203
Paroled.....	0	3	1	3	7
Absconded.....	1	1	1	3	6
Died.....	1	0	0	2	3
Remaining June 30, 1928.....	32	67	29	59	187
Total.....	34	71	31	67	203

*Financial statement*

## RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$35,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	54,000.00
Appropriation for 2-ton truck.....	2,700.00
Total receipts.....	91,700.00

## EXPENDITURES

Salaries and extra services.....	34,782.23
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$5,435.24
Flour.....	137.04
Bread.....	2,030.64
Groceries and provisions.....	7,226.78
Milk.....	56.70
Total for food.....	14,886.40
Laundry when not done in institution.....	1,564.34
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	496.77
Clothing.....	2,633.40
Shoes and repairs to same.....	2,937.25
Dry goods.....	1,176.36
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	6,747.01
Fuel.....	4,308.39
Light.....	3,263.21
Power.....	1,195.36
Engineers' supplies.....	499.19
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineers' supplies.....	9,266.15
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	2,566.63
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	189.89
Purchase of vehicles and repairs for same.....	\$2,776.94
Blacksmithing and materials for same.....	93.75
Farm tools and appliances.....	1,886.42
Fertilizers and seeds.....	1,515.47
Forage.....	4,313.96
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....	10,586.54
School expenses.....	256.45
Amusements.....	143.35
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	184.89
Telephone.....	254.99
Current repairs and materials for same.....	5,542.45
Miscellaneous.....	573.27
Freight.....	327.66
Total expenditures.....	88,369.02
Balance on hand June 30, 1928.....	3,330.98

## REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

I hereby respectfully submit the twenty-first annual report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia:

### ENROLLMENT

There was an apparent desire during the year by many parents to have their boys committed to this school. This was due in part to the disposition of a minority to evade parental responsibilities. The majority, however, seemed really anxious to have their boys given daily the course of training offered here.

### ELEMENTARY TRAINING

The work in the elementary department was very effective. A slight decline was observed in the number of boys in the lower grades. About 80 per cent of the enrollment ranged from grade 4A through 10B.

An intensive summer course of six weeks was held for retarded pupils.

"Santa Saves the Day," a Christmas cantata in two scenes, was rendered on December 26, 1927. The boys were splendidly costumed for the presentation, which was graced by the presence of Congressman Robert G. Simmons; Mr. George S. Wilson, director of the Board of Public Welfare, and the assistant thereof, Mr. Paul L. Kirby; Mr. Joseph W. Sanford, of the Bureau of Efficiency; many parents and friends.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

All boys of the school were given a period of vocational training as a very necessary phase of their development for usefulness.

In addition to the regular courses, such as automobile repairing, carpentry, concrete work, electrical wiring, farming, painting, plastering, and shoe repairing, much stress was placed upon housework, or domestic science, and this was incorporated in the regular monthly school card.

A new Landis shoe stitcher was added to the equipment of the shoe-repairing department, in which all of the repair work of the school was done with much success and economy.

More efficiency in the performance of ordinary manual-labor tasks was emphasized with encouraging results.

### FARM AND DAIRY

The farm of 60 acres yielded an abundance of vegetables, enough for both immediate needs and canning. Many crops were successfully rotated, which assured an adequate supply of lentils, corn, and tubers.

The milk production was increased, and with the present number of heifers in rearing, there seems an assurance of even a greater quantity next year.

Four calves were born during the year.

### ACTIVITIES

*Religious.*—Much emphasis was placed upon the spiritual, moral, and ethical precepts in the lessons of the Sunday school, which was held every morning of the Sabbath. In the afternoon at 4 this was followed by vespers, at which there was usually a minister or a speaker in addition to the recitations and musical renditions by the boys.

*Moral.*—"Lessons on morals," a text on elementary ethics, was added to the regular course of study for each boy. Much tangible benefit was realized from the lectures and recitations held on Friday of each week.

*Recreation.*—Motion pictures were shown in the assembly hall three or four times a month. The last Friday night in each month was given over to "stunts" and various cottage activities by the boys, who rendered many interesting and spicy programs.

*Athletic.*—Each boy was encouraged to participate in athletics but to keep specially in mind its value as a builder of character, strength, and sportsmanship.

*Military.*—Continued emphasis was placed on military instruction. On July 4, 1927, a competitive drill was held. Company B won the flag. Many parents and friends attended.

## OBSERVATIONS

In spite of a growing trend to give greater freedom to boys, they, notwithstanding, yearn to worship some hero. In many cases they grope in search of this objective, whether good or bad, and observations of the year revealed unmistakably that not a few parents are all too willingly surrendering the long-cherished citadels of moral suasion, personal uprightness, exemplary conduct, strict and systematic home management and training to the modern urge of greater freedom with all its uncertainties and forebodings.

Youth still must be led, and it seems now to be the appropriate time for many parents to descend from the sky of delusion, seize again firmly the disciplinary reins of the family life, spend a few hours a day with their children, and actually manifest personally their duty-bound interest in them.

There were entirely too many so-called bad boys committed to this and other institutions of the country, with able-bodied fathers and mothers standing idly by, wishing with one eye that they could make their boys behave and with the other winking unconcernedly at their misdeeds. Boys are problems of discipline, and often so, far into their adult life. Some are more pronounced than others; but to develop them to any appreciable degree it is necessary to exert real, purposeful, constructive hard work and to become thoroughly reconciled to the fact that such is an inescapable duty of parenthood.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The school is still in need of the following buildings in order to facilitate and make more efficient its operations:

1. A building in which will be housed on the first floor a modern laundry and storeroom, and on the second a large assembly hall (convertible into a gymnasium) to accommodate our increased population.
2. A residence for the superintendent.
3. One elementary teacher.
4. Vocational building.

## CONCLUSION

I wish to thank the honorable Board of Public Welfare, the director thereof, the various District government officials, public agencies, and friends for their cooperation and helpful attitude during one of the best years in the history of the school in the cause of delinquent childhood.

WENDELL P. TUCKER, *Superintendent.*

*Financial statement*

## RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$28,500.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	21,500.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	2,500.00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	500.00
Appropriation for manual-training equipment.....	1,250.00
Total receipts.....	<u>54,250.00</u>

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries and extra services		\$27,599.88
Meats, fish, etc.	\$5,108.96	
Flour	105.02	
Bread	1,500.54	
Groceries and provisions	3,818.64	
Total for food		10,533.16
Laundry and cleaning supplies		353.22
Clothing	1,366.09	
Shoes and repairs to same	1,233.40	
Dry goods	566.74	
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods		3,166.23
Fuel	888.20	
Power	2,000.00	
Total for heat and power		2,888.20
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same		500.85
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments		155.14
Medical attendance		1,035.00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same	\$19.00	
Farm tools and appliances	4.80	
Fertilizers and seeds	131.38	
Forage	2,196.75	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.		2,351.93
School expenses		67.64
Amusements		64.57
Stationery, printing, and office expenses		70.49
Telephone		152.80
Car tickets		80.00
Current repairs and materials for same, repairs to buildings		2,356.02
Stamps for inmates		34.00
Manual-training equipment		1,171.99
Miscellaneous		45.46
Total expenditures		52,626.58
Balance on hand June 30, 1928		1,623.42
BALANCES		
Unexpended:		
For salaries		\$1,372.75
For maintenance		1.31
For repairs to buildings		143.98
For manual training equipment		78.01
For temporary labor		27.37
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION		
Number present June 30, 1928		110
Number admitted and readmitted		189
Total		299
Number discharged		171
Number absconded		16
Number remaining June 30, 1928		112
Total		299
Daily average number		109.2
Highest number at any time during the year		116
Lowest number at any time during the year		108
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees		8,829
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates		39,986
Per capita cost		\$383.59

## REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL

This institution provides specialized care and training for children over 6 years of age who are behavior problems. It provides temporary care for certain types of dependent children and for children who are in need of medical treatment which can be most conveniently provided by the institution. The institution is also occasionally used as a shelter for various types of emergency cases. All children received are wards of the Board of Public Welfare. The majority of our children come to us directly from the juvenile court after their commitment to the board. In most cases the court has recommended placement of these children in this institution. A majority of the children received in this manner are behavior problems, many of them having been on probation prior to their commitment. Our chief function, therefore, is the care of behavior problems, and in this work we have achieved a considerable measure of success. Most authorities agree that before a child is 7 years of age the foundations of character and personality have already been laid and most fundamental social attitudes have been established. In evaluating the work we are doing with delinquent children it must be remembered that habits and attitudes, whether good or bad, are developed slowly, and that the problems which we have to deal with present a development of from 7 to 14 years. Delinquent ideas, antisocial habits, and attitudes thus well developed and entrenched will only yield to treatment over a long period of time, if at all.

### MEETING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

The problem of delinquency is difficult and complex, and it would be impossible in the space afforded by this report to clearly define our methods of remedial treatment. We can only hope to outline our method of approach. Our children present a diversity of problems requiring individual treatment. Our work is a process of reeducation. Generally speaking, behavior problems must be worked out through the skillful handling of everyday situations in the child's life—all of which involve social or antisocial attitudes, standards of conduct, habits of action, delinquent ideas, and innate antisocial tendencies. Our first aim is to create an environment and an atmosphere which will tend to stimulate social conduct. A certain daily régime is necessary in an institution of this kind, but we reduce rules and regulations to a minimum and have tried to avoid anything like an attempt to regulate every detail of the child's life. We wish to leave room for the growth of individuality and self-direction. We seek to obtain obedience without domination. Punishment of various forms is sometimes necessary but is considered a negative form of treatment. Each child is given a place for his personal property, and his property rights are recognized. In handling these children certain psychological principles are kept in mind and certain fundamental needs are met, such as the child's need for successful experience; an interest is taken in the child's personal projects, which often require direction. Certain duties and responsibilities are given every child. Both supervised and unsupervised recreation is provided. The children are divided into three groups—the girls occupy a separate cottage, and boys under 12 years of age are maintained in a group separate from the boys over 12 years of age. The three groups are still further segregated by separate playgrounds and separate playrooms. All children are allowed to associate together at certain times under supervision. Our experience would indicate that a normal association between boys and girls is helpful and produces better results than can be obtained through the practice of absolute segregation of the sexes. Within the institution the children are allowed a large measure of freedom. They are neither locked in nor fenced in, and while supervision is necessary it is kept in the background as much as possible; the children do not feel that they are being watched. Our children are not entirely confined to the institution, and fully 25 per cent leave the institution each week. Children who have no other means of obtaining spending money and who can

be trusted are permitted to mow lawns and do other work in the neighborhood. As a reward for good conduct all children are allowed visits home and to attend ball games and other forms of entertainment in the city.

#### POPULATION

During the past four years there has been a steady increase in our average daily population which has mounted from 80 in 1925 to 94 during the past year. The following figures indicate the number of children cared for during the past four years: 1925, 269 children; 1926, 317 children; 1927, 351 children; and 1928, 295 children. These figures indicate a slight increase in length of the average child's residence here during the past year.

#### HEALTH

Every child receives a general physical examination upon admission. We do not attempt to care for serious cases of illness in the institution, although we have a small hospital of our own for the accommodation of minor cases. Serious cases of illness are cared for in public hospitals. We have a completely equipped dental clinic and all dental work is done in the institution. An abundance of milk is supplied to all children in the institution regardless of their physical condition and underweight children are given special attention and special diet. The majority of our children gain considerably in weight during their stay here. A trained nurse is on duty at all times.

#### EDUCATION

A schoolhouse is located on our own grounds and teachers are provided by the District Board of Education. An atypical class is held for backward children; three grade teachers are provided; all grades up to and including the eighth grade are taught. Seventeen boys and girls were permitted to attend Business, Western, and Central High Schools. The atypical class is taught basketry and manual training; all girls are taught domestic science and domestic art, special teachers being provided for this purpose. The hours and course of study are exactly the same here as in other schools of the District, and, due to the fact that many of our children are underprivileged, special care is taken in the selection of the teachers for this school. During the past summer a six-weeks summer school was conducted.

#### RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

Our Protestant children attend St. Albans Episcopal Church Sunday school every Sunday morning. All Catholics attend mass at Mount Alto Hospital regularly. Instruction is also given to Catholic children every Sunday afternoon by Rev. Michael Galligher.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT

Considerable work has been done in the matter of replacing fallen ceilings throughout the main building and in the schoolhouse. The staff rooms have been repaired and papered. The porches on the main building have also been repaired and painted. Our appropriation for repairs has always been insufficient. The roofs, gutters, plumbing, and heating system are old, and should we continue to use this plant a larger appropriation must be provided.

E. W. CASSIE, *Superintendent.*

#### Financial statement

RECEIPTS	
Appropriation for salaries.....	\$21,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	24,600.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	3,000.00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	400.00
Appropriation for Industrial Home School fund: Receipts from garden products and court transfers.....	671.19
Total receipts.....	49,671.19

Industrial Home School fund, salaries-----	\$471. 15	
Temporary labor salaries-----	397. 68	
Repairs to buildings salaries-----	1, 840. 63	
Salaries and extra services-----	20, 264. 98	
		\$22, 974. 44
Meats, fish, etc-----	2, 200. 59	
Flour-----	88. 54	
Bread-----	1, 489. 30	
Groceries and provisions-----	6, 147. 04	
Milk-----	3, 188. 92	
Total for food-----		13, 114. 39
Ice-----		138. 00
Laundry and cleaning supplies-----		646. 93
Clothing-----	1, 390. 02	
Shoes and repairs to same-----	864. 74	
Dry goods-----	792. 85	
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods-----		3, 047. 61
Fuel-----	2, 534. 37	
Light-----	530. 83	
Power-----	310. 10	
Engineers' supplies-----	342. 61	
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers supplies-----		3, 717. 91
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----		535. 88
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments-----		169. 29
Medical attendance-----		954. 00
Blacksmithing and materials for same-----	\$63. 00	
Farm tools and appliances-----	293. 48	
Fertilizers and seeds-----	73. 08	
Forage-----	153. 30	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc-----		582. 95
School expenses-----		53. 25
Stationery, printing, and office expenses-----		299. 21
Telephone calls and telegrams-----		8. 62
Car tickets-----		150. 00
Current repairs and materials for same-----		820. 27
Household supplies and replacement-----		411. 93
Hair cuts-----		173. 74
Miscellaneous-----		192. 84
Athletic supplies-----		75. 74
Allotment to District repair shop-----		336. 00
Shop supplies and hardware-----		473. 29
Total expenditures-----		48, 876. 29
Balance on hand June 30, 1928-----		794. 90
		49, 671. 19

*Movement of population*

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number in school June 30, 1927-----	71	26	97
Number admitted-----	153	45	198
Total-----	224	71	295
Discharges-----	155	44	199
Died-----	1		1
Remaining-----	68	27	95
Total-----	224	71	295

Daily average, 94 plus.

## REPORT OF THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Home for Aged and Infirm.

FRANK B. HASKELL, *Superintendent.*

### *Movement of population*

	White		Colored		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Inmates, July 1, 1927.....	73	44	146	108	371
Admitted.....	40	17	70	42	169
Readmitted.....	46	12	26	7	91
Total.....	159	73	242	157	631
Discharged.....	52	14	44	17	127
Died.....	9	9	29	18	65
Inmates, June 30, 1928.....	98	50	169	122	439
Total.....	159	73	242	157	631

Daily average.....	407.2
Largest number of inmates at one time, June 30, 1928.....	439
Smallest number of inmates at one time, Aug. 9, 1927.....	369
Per capita (including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance).....	235.49

### *Financial statement*

#### RECEIPTS

#### Appropriations, 1928:

Salaries.....	\$43,000.00
Temporary labor.....	2,000.00
Maintenance.....	50,000.00
Maintenance transfer voucher, Industrial Home School.....	2,000.00
Repairs to buildings.....	4,000.00
Repairs to buildings, 1928-29.....	3,000.00
New laundry equipment.....	15,000.00
Total receipts.....	119,000.00

#### EXPENDITURES

Salaries.....	\$40,025.80
Salaries, deductions.....	1,869.36
Maintenance:	41,895.16
Food—	
Meats and fish.....	11,269.58
Flour and meal.....	1,539.90
Groceries and provisions.....	11,796.65
Total for food.....	24,606.13
Clothing and dry goods—	
Shoes and leather.....	500.98
Dry goods and clothing.....	3,894.84
Total for clothing and shoes.....	4,395.82
Fuel, light, and heat—	
Fuel.....	11,535.13
Light supplies.....	54.73
Engine supplies.....	422.46
Total for fuel, heat, and light.....	12,012.32



## Maintenance—Continued.

House furnishings	-----	\$823.53
Drugs and medical supplies	-----	645.17

## Farm and stables—

Harness and harness repairs	-----	\$11.31
Horseshoes and blacksmith materials	-----	116.39
Farm tools and appliances	-----	356.17
Seed	-----	412.75
Forage	-----	5,577.39
Virus and spraying material	-----	214.89
Tractors and trucks	-----	1,691.91

Total for farm and stables----- 8,380.81

## Miscellaneous—

Stationery and office supplies	-----	\$183.03
Car tokens	-----	5.00
Current repairs	-----	240.32
Miscellaneous	-----	148.41
Phone	-----	92.93
Coal hauling	-----	462.87

Total for miscellaneous----- 1,132.56

Amount carried forward----- 93,891.50

Amount brought forward----- 93,891.50

Temporary labor	-----	1,999.99
Repairs to buildings	-----	3,976.10
Repairs to grounds, 1928-29	-----	114.86
New laundry equipment	-----	14,614.83

Total expenditures----- 114,597.28

## Unexpended balances:

Salaries	-----	1,104.84
Maintenance	-----	3.66
Temporary labor	-----	.01
Repairs to buildings, 1928	-----	23.90
Repairs to buildings, 1928-29	-----	2,885.14
New laundry equipment	-----	385.17

Total unexpended balances----- 4,402.72

Total----- 119,000.00

*Livestock on hand June 30, 1928*

Cattle:		Horses	-----	11
Bulls, purebred Holstein	2	Poultry:		
Cows, purebred Holstein	21	Turkeys	-----	5
Heifers, purebred Holstein	14	Keets	-----	1
Calves, purebred Holstein	1	Chickens, old	-----	159
Hogs:		Chickens, young, 1-pound	-----	700
Boars	4	Chickens, young	-----	60
Sows	46	Peacocks	-----	2
Fat hogs	92			
Shoats	58			
Pigs	40			

*Summary of farm activities*

Products:		
Hogs	-----	\$1,120.32
Hogs, increase value stock	-----	2,404.00
Dairy	-----	9,221.15
Dairy, increase value stock	-----	250.00
Poultry	-----	735.04

*Summary of farm activities—Continued*

## Products—Continued.

Vegetables.....	\$3, 233. 39
Forage.....	3, 427. 50
Total products .....	\$20, 391. 40
Net loss of year.....	5, 040. 37
	25, 431. 77

## Expenses:

Hogs.....	2, 583. 85
Dairy.....	8, 246. 28
Poultry.....	2, 734. 83
Poultry, decrease value stock.....	211. 50
Vegetables and forage.....	11, 655. 31
	25, 431. 77

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

Conditions in the medical department of the Home for the Aged and Infirm are very good when consideration is taken of the obsolete methods we are compelled to adopt. We have more help in the hospital than formerly but no modern equipment. It is a case, therefore, of doing the best we can with what we do possess.

For the first period of several months' duration during the four years I have been physician here we have a set of employees who are working harmoniously—the almost daily petty quarrel seems entirely absent—the old people get better attention and more real sympathy than ever before. We are to be congratulated, and I hope the present set of employees will be continued.

Every year in my report I have cited the need of a modernly equipped and full-sized hospital. We thought we were to have it this year, but it has slipped us once more. All of these old and infirm people are diseased and the name of this institution should be called the hospital for the aged and infirm, not the "home." My suggestion has been that whenever an inmate is too ill to arise from his bed in the dormitory that he should be at once removed to the hospital department under a standing order to that effect and not left in the dormitory to take "pot luck" regarding the attentions to his bodily needs by an orderly who has more work to do than he is capable of in attending to in the duties ordinarily assigned to him. These bed patients can not be taken to the hospital, because practically every bed is always occupied. When we have a very sick patient in the wards we are obliged to go to the hospital, size them all up, and remove the one less sick than the others that we may use his bed. This condition should not prevail in an institution anywhere, and much less so in one belonging to the Capital of the United States of America.

We hope these suggestions will not be considered faultfinding but will be considered as we consider them—a matter of duty to place before you the facts.

The food and its preparation has been unusually good during the past year. It has been constantly observed by me and it is my belief that there has been little to censure. It has been usually well cooked, well balanced, of sufficient quantity, and of good quality.

We have been short on some medicines during the past and also short on clothing, but with the coming year hope to see needs supplied.

Causes of deaths during the year:

Chronic nephritis senile .....	26
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	5
General-debility nutrition.....	9
Chronic bronchitis.....	1
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	18
Diabetes.....	1
Nicotine poisoning.....	1
Indigestion.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR N. MELOY, M. D.

## REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

Herewith I respectfully submit the thirty-fifth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House.

There were 10,113 lodgings furnished transients during the year, being the greatest number furnished in one year for many years; which may be accounted for in part, we believe, on account of the closing down of various manufacturing establishments in the country; illustrated by the story of a man who came in during the spring from a certain section of Pennsylvania, where in several adjoining counties there were half a dozen or more tanneries closed down for the first time during the lives of even old employees, said the man, stating that he, his father, and grandfather had worked in these tanneries all their lives, but during the past winter had for the first time closed down because of the small demand for leather.

Also similar reports come in from other parts of the country where employees on a pretty large scale have lost their jobs.

There are other reasons for men drifting into Washington; one is because of the boom that is on in the building line attracting them this way; and of course the lodging house receives its share. Also there is a considerable influx, increasingly so, of colored men migrating from the South.

In view of the increasing number of men applying for shelter, I would recommend that the appropriation be increased \$300 for the year ending June 30, 1930.

We have made but little repairs during the year in view of the certainty of the removal of this institution to a new location in the near future, owing to its present location in the "triangle" south of Pennsylvania Avenue: This portion of said triangle is soon to be occupied by the Federal Government for a beautiful circular park, intersected by Twelfth Street.

A. H. TYSON, *Superintendent.*

### Population

	Out of work	Feeble	Total
Native born:			
White.....	6,649	704	7,353
Colored.....	2,052	143	2,195
Foreigners.....	399	166	565
Total.....	9,100	1,013	10,113

Single men.....	9,857
Married men.....	256
Employment secured.....	1,029
Sent to hospital.....	11

### Financial statement

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$3,300. 00	
Appropriation for maintenance.....	3,000. 00	
		<u>\$6,300. 00</u>

### EXPENDITURES

For salaries.....		3,300. 00
For meat.....	412. 82	
For bread.....	366. 28	
For groceries and provisions.....	739. 16	
		<u>1,518. 26</u>

For ice.....		\$83.33
For laundry not done in the institution.....		401.57
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		41.40
For fuel.....	\$253.35	
For light, cooking, and hot water.....	179.55	
For electricity.....	82.40	
		<hr/>
For furnishings, household.....		515.30
For stationery.....		203.25
For repairs.....		31.88
For ashes removed.....		92.63
For fumigation.....		12.00
For fumigation.....		18.49
Miscellaneous.....		6.21
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		6,224.32
Balance on hand June 30, 1928.....		75.68
		<hr/>
		6,300.00

# REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR FORMER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

## Financial report

### RECEIPTS

Appropriation for salaries .....	\$3, 120. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	8, 300. 00
Total receipts.....	<u>11, 420. 00</u>

### EXPENDITURES

For salaries .....	3, 063. 68
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$2, 950. 24
For flour .....	6. 40
For bread .....	454. 04
For groceries .....	2, 110. 54
For milk .....	318. 59
Total for food.....	<u>5, 839. 81</u>
For ice .....	275. 25
For laundry when not done in institution.....	332. 12
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	39. 23
For dry goods.....	85. 94
For fuel.....	309. 05
For light .....	353. 66
For gas.....	540. 19
Total for heat, light, and gas.....	<u>1, 202. 90</u>
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	261. 56
For stationery .....	10. 78
For car tokens.....	12. 00
For removal of ashes.....	26. 00
For repairs to building.....	93. 59
Total expenditures .....	<u>11, 242. 86</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1928.....	<u>177. 14</u>

### Movement of population

Number of inmates June 30, 1927.....	33
Admitted during the year.....	2, 486
Readmissions during the year.....	87
Total.....	<u>2, 606</u>
Discharged during the year.....	2, 577
Number of inmates June 30, 1928.....	29
Daily average.....	37
Largest number of inmates at any one time.....	55
Smallest number of inmates at any one time.....	19

*Private fund*

## RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 30, 1927	\$1,961.67
From rents	1,125.00
From interest and other sources	340.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,426.88</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries and extra services	250.00
Installation of McCray ice-box electric system	686.20
Repairs to building (labor and material)	356.75
Supplies and foods for the home	485.44
Miscellaneous	36.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,814.39</b>
Receipts	3,426.88
Disbursements	1,814.39
Balance on hand June 30, 1928	1,612.49

T. A. HUDLOW, *Superintendent.*

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